

March 21

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VOL. X. No. 466.]

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## LEGAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Office, No. 10, Fleet-street, London, Feb. 21, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Society will be held at this office, at One o'clock precisely, on Tuesday the 15th day of March next, when the present vacancy in the office of Director, by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowder, as well as the vacancies to be then created by four other of the directors going out in rotation will be filled up. At the same time the present vacancy in the office of Auditor, by the resignation of Montague Edward Smith, Esq., Q.C.; and also the vacancies to be then created, by two other of the Auditors going out in rotation, will likewise be filled up.

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THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT, and BALANCE SHEET, to 31st December last, as laid before the Members of THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, at the General Meeting on Wednesday, 16th February, 1859, is now printed, and may be had on a written or personal application at the Society's Office, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. To the Report and Accounts is appended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the year 1858.

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# THE LEADER.

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## Review of the Week.

SHADOWS of coming events are falling duskily athwart the Ministerial benches. Lord Palmerston—likened by the *Economist* to the stormy petrel, a bird whose wild cry presages the coming storm—is getting ready to make his long-deferred onslaught, and other hard-hitters are preparing for a set-to on the Navy Estimates, on the Ionian imbroglio, on the question of Reform, or, in fact, upon any subject that will afford a pretext for attacking the holders of much-coveted "office." There have already been several little sparring-bouts, in which the men showed what a trifle it would take to warm them for the more serious impending struggle. Sir John Pakington is irritated, and on Wednesday evening threatened that if Lord Palmerston with his "State of Europe" questions should prevent him from making his statement on the Navy Estimates by eight o'clock on Friday evening, the Reform Bill, which stands for Monday evening next, will have to be postponed. The House appeared to enjoy this little interlude, and cheered and laughed when Lord Palmerston said, in his frankest and most ingenuous manner, that "of course he couldn't answer for other people, but that, as far as he could judge, his own proceedings would not interfere with the arrangements of the Right Hon. Baronet." To drive Ministers into putting off the production of their Reform measure, and so to involve them in discredit with the country, which such a proceeding on their part would be certain to entail, would be a glorious hit for the Cambridge House circle; but Lord Palmerston, of course, is too frank, too "English," to think of playing such a game, even though the Premiership were staked upon it!

But while the storm-clouds are gathering over Downing-street, Ministers are not left wholly without hope of bearing up against the storm whenever it bursts. The unanimity with which the House voted Lord Stanley his 7,000,000*l.* loan for India was a real homage to the respectability of one very important member of the Cabinet; and no small credit has been given to it on account of the Solicitor-General's bill for the settlement of titles to land. It must further be admitted that they have shown a degree of moral courage, as commendable as it was unexpected, in their voluntary recognition of the claims of a non-professional improver of war materiel. They have knighted Mr. Armstrong, the inventor, or perfecter, of rifled-cannon, presented him at Court, and, in defiance of the prejudices of United Service Clubs and of fogsies in office, have made him Chief Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance. The act is a remarkable concession to the representations of the Administrative Reform party, which were disregarded equally by the autocratic Whig Government, and by that of Lord Aberdeen; and whether Lord Derby's policy has been simply to advance a great engineer, or to conciliate the manufacturing interest, it is not the less remarkable and statesmanlike.

The week has been a busy one, and large interests have been dealt with by both Houses. If signs may be trusted, the settlement of the Church Rates question (which Sir Robert Peel, a quarter of a century ago, said no Ministry could avoid,

but which still stands for settlement) will be dealt with, if not finally, at least in such a way as to satisfy both parties for a time. The Government proposals, brought forward on Monday evening, are intended for a liberal compromise, and hold in view the assumption that "religion"—*id est*, the "Church"—must not be left without the support of law. The main features of Mr. Walpole's measure are, that landowners may charge their estates with the average amount of the rates; that the rate may be done away altogether by an Order in Council; that the tenant shall be allowed to deduct the rate from his rent, when he is not of the same religion as his landlord; and that dissenters shall be permitted—"not as a matter of right, but as a favour"—to claim exemption, upon signing a declaration of conscientious objection. Discussion has been postponed upon this measure until the second reading of Sir John Trelawny's further-going bill on Monday next; but the subject is clearly ripe for settlement on a liberal, if not perfect and final basis.

Another question also affecting conscience has to be finally disposed of; and Mr. J. Fitzgerald, on Thursday evening, made a move towards reopening it for renewed discussion. He moved that the House should go into Committee on the oath required to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration; his object being to relieve Roman Catholics from the degradation to which they are now subjected in being compelled to take a special form of oath. Lord John Russell went to the very heart of the matter when he said that it is unwise to keep up an oath in a form which is offensive to any party. He suggested that the House should consider "whether it is not fit, from time to time, to review the oaths which are taken, to see if any parts of those oaths are unnecessary, if any parts are insulting, if there are any parts of them which might be removed without removing any security whatsoever." This, we take it, is the true principle upon which this and all questions of conscientious scruple should be dealt with. A majority of one hundred and twenty-two, against one hundred and thirteen, decided to give Mr. Fitzgerald the inquiry he has very properly asked for.

The aspect of affairs abroad has certainly not changed for the better during the week. The sudden visit of Lord Cowley to London, and his equally sudden departure upon a mission to Vienna, have by no means helped to produce a more hopeful anticipation of the future course of events. Nothing is positively known as to the nature of Lord Cowley's mission; but the general belief is that its object is to induce the Austrian Government to modify its Italian policy to such an extent as will deprive the Emperor of France of any excuse for maintaining the warlike attitude which he at present holds. This is, most likely, very near to the truth, and the successful issue of such good offices would probably not be unwelcome to the Emperor Napoleon, who can have no great wish to fight for fighting's sake. But there is little to be hoped for from diplomacy in dealing with Austria, which has so long doggedly, and in the face of a thousand reasons, refused to modify in the smallest degree her tyrannous Italian policy.

In France the feeling of the people, as far as

it can be ascertained or guessed at by passing signs, is strongly against war. For the first time in its history, France is tasting the blessings of peace, marred and perverted as the fortunes of the country are by the instability of its political institutions. The voice of the French people will not be loud enough to drown the war-command which may now, at almost any hour, issue from the Tuileries. It may cost Napoleon his throne, but he may will to give the word that would convulse Europe. There is little doubt that he is pledged to the King of Sardinia, and a letter, purporting to be written by that Sovereign, is printed in the German and Italian papers, upbraiding his Imperial ally for the lukewarmness he has latterly appeared to display. The King (supposing always that the letter in question is genuine) even goes so far as to threaten to abdicate, if his new relation does not afford him a more earnest support in his defiance of Austria.

On the side of Austria there is evidently no confidence in the maintenance of peace. She is rapidly perfecting her defences in Lombardy and distributing her forces. The note, reported to have been sent by Count Buol to the minor German powers, appears to have been actually sent with the object of ascertaining the policy which those States would adopt towards her in the event of hostilities; and it appears that in not addressing itself to Prussia, as the head of the Germanic confederation, the Austrian Government was acting in accordance with its knowledge of the real feelings of the Prussian Government towards Austria.

England, it appears, is not alone in her efforts to make peace. Letters from Berlin speak of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha busying himself as a general pacificator. He is reported to have gone to Vienna with some scheme for the "godly thorough reformation" of the Papal States by means of a great European Congress; but the report altogether needs confirmation.

But, meantime, the work of the Paris Conference which is to assemble shortly, is increasing at a great rate. The "state of the East" appears to be as bad, or worse, than it was three or four years ago, when the "sick man," in whom all the evil centres, was said to be at death's door. The course taken by the Principalities in direct contradiction to the arrangements arrived at by the Western Powers at the former Conferences at Paris, points a moral, over and over again practically suggested by the course of events in the East, that it is impossible to bring Turkey, in its present barbarous condition, into the circle of the Great European Powers. The condition of the Government at Constantinople is hopeless; and it is an insult to civilisation that such a state of things should exist as to warrant our ambassador in remonstrating with the Sultan on the extravagance and financial disorder of his Government. The peace of Europe ought not to be left at the mercy of such a Government; the "sick man," is a leper whom it would be merciful as well as just to remove. At the present moment there is as much, if not more danger to the peace of the world on account of the state of affairs in Moldo-Wallachia—the Sultan's ill-governed border-lands—than there is on account of the state of Italy. France, who was won from the position which she had taken up at the last Conference in favour of the union of the Principalities, is said to be determined now to

maintain the Roumanians in their act, in spite of its violation of the letter of treaties; Austria, on the other hand, is reported to be eager in her advice to the Sultan not to suffer himself to be deprived of his suzerainty over the Principalities.

#### THE SUBSIDY TO THE GALWAY LINE.

The grant of 78,000*l.* a-year to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company for a fortnightly postal mail service to America has doubtless created the liveliest satisfaction throughout Ireland, and is received very generally in this country with unmixed feelings of satisfaction. 3,000*l.* from the British Government, and 500*l.* from Newfoundland, per trip, respectively, will place the Galway Company in a most advantageous position.

Whatever they might have effected as a passenger and traffic line, there is no doubt but that this assistance was essential to enable the company to carry out that improved, rapid, and frequent postal communication which they have promised. That the service will ere long become a weekly one, we entertain no doubt whatsoever. Nay, we predicate still further, that it will become a daily one in time, and that the development of our North American possessions will keep pace with the increasing social and commercial prosperity of Ireland. The problem of the great Irish difficulty at length solved. Catholic and Protestant, Orangemen and Repealer, have for once worked together for a great and laudable purpose. In the amelioration of Ireland, and in the feelings which this act of justice will evoke, we see the dawn of great religious and political changes, to which at present we will not more particularly advert. It is now more than probable that Mr. Lever will prove the great pacificator of Ireland—a title far more durable, as it is more honourable, than that of agitator, which some of her so-called patriots have won. We hardly think it fair to attack this gentleman on account of a single sentence, which he is alleged to have let fall during the heat of the Galway election, about supporting any Government that would do good to Galway. We do not say this in defence of such an assertion of political principle, if it be considered strictly as such; but we think that his services to Ireland, this country, and British North America, which are all interested in the success of the Galway line, as well as Galway itself, may plead a sufficient excuse for a thoughtless expression. We are by no means certain that Mr. Lever is not politically right in supporting the Government that supports his undertaking, if the matter were a little more deeply reflected upon by his virtuous censors. The Galway undertaking is his special thought and object, but he believes that so much good will accrue from it, socially, politically, and commercially to the entire British empire, that he would be very wrong to support any Government that opposed so great a project.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"President Buchanan is said to be a worn and weary man, and has given up all hopes of re-election, and along with it all hopes of signalling himself. His party have thrown him overboard, acknowledge him to be a failure, and are accordingly looking round for his successor. It would, in fact, be hard to imagine a position more thoroughly pitiable and forlorn than that of an American President at the close of his term of office. He has generally disappointed the expectations of his own partisans—in fact, in the nature of things, he must always do so; he has not accomplished one-half of what he promised and expected to accomplish. His enemies are delighted, and his friends disgusted by his shortcomings. In the second year of his administration his successor begins to appear on the horizon, and all eyes are turned towards him; the outgoing incumbent falls into contempt and obscurity, and is finally turned out of the White House, generally towards the close of his life, with nothing to hope for in the future, and nothing to look back on in the past. Poor Buchanan's case is peculiarly pitiable. He has no domestic ties to console him for his public failures—neither wife nor children. All his early political friends, such as Forney, of Pennsylvania, who stuck to him faithfully in his upward course, have deserted him in disgust since his accession to the Presidency, and he will next March return to Wheatland an old, disappointed, and unsuccessful man."

## Home Intelligence.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, February 21.

#### THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Lord DERBY made an earnest appeal to Lord GREY to postpone his motion for copies of the correspondence between the Secretary for the Colonies and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands respecting the proposed alterations in the constitution of those islands. He considered that, as this question was still under discussion in the Ionian Parliament, it would be highly disadvantageous to the public interests to anticipate the decision of that assembly. The resolutions which had been made public were authentic. They had, however, been forwarded without any explanation annexed by the Lord High Commissioner. He thought that as Mr. Gladstone would be in England by Monday or Tuesday week it would be fairer to that gentleman if Lord GREY would postpone his motion.—Lord GREY said the first of these reasons would rather induce him to proceed with his motion; but he would postpone it if the Premier would undertake to give an opportunity for discussion before submitting the decision of the Ionian Parliament for her Majesty's sanction.—Lord BROUGHTON urged the postponement, as Mr. Gladstone would soon be in his place.—The Earl of DERBY gave the required pledge in a shape to satisfy Earl GREY. In answer to two questions from Lord GRANVILLE, he stated that the resolutions were submitted to the Ionian Parliament on the 5th ult., and that up to the present time no decision had been come to by that assembly; that the observations made by the Lord High Commissioner were made by the consent of her Majesty's Government, but that the resolutions had not been previously seen by the Government, although they did no more than embody the instructions which Mr. Gladstone had received.—Their lordships adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS notice was given of two hostile motions—one by Mr. Maguire on the arrests in Ireland, the other by Mr. Monckton Milnes, on the recent consular appointments in Japan. This latter notice was given for Friday next, for which day there were already two other notices, prior to that of the First Lord of the Admiralty's statement.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON appealed to the gentlemen concerned (Mr. Baxter and Mr. Stapleton) to give way, but both declined. Mr. DISRAELI then said, if they persevered he would be reluctantly compelled to postpone the introduction of the Reform Bill.—Lord PALMERSTON said Ministers were not so compliant, when in opposition, as to give them a right to press on independent members.

Sir E. B. LYTTON gave Mr. Headlam, on the Ionian question, an assurance similar to that given in the other House.

In reply to Mr. RICHARDSON'S question about appointing a Day of Thanksgiving for our Indian victories, Lord STANLEY intimated that it would be better to wait until the pacification is more complete.

#### CHURCH RATES.

The orders of the day having been postponed, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE asked leave to introduce a bill which would, he ventured to anticipate, accomplish a just, reasonable, and moderate settlement of the church-rate question. After adverting to the serious and hitherto intractable controversies with which the subject had been heretofore surrounded, the right hon. member laid his proposition before the House, not claiming for it the character of being the best possible measure, or most calculated to preserve the just interests of the Church, the State, and the community in general, but as presenting the best practical solution which was now attainable for a complicated and long-disputed problem. Briefly sketching the various propositions which had in previous sessions been offered to legislation on different heads, to every one of which he acknowledged his obligation for sundry valuable hints towards the construction of his own scheme, the Home Secretary proceeded to sketch the outlines of his plan. He proposed first to give power to the owners of land to charge their estates with the payment of an annual sum equivalent to the amount heretofore paid for church rates within a certain limited period. Secondly, he designed to empower the owner of a life estate to create this charge as permanent lien on his property. By subsequent provisions he proposed to establish precautions against any waste or misappropriation of the fund intended to maintain the fabric of the churches. Other clauses would give powers under which funds could be devised by will, or provided by voluntary benefactions or contributions for the same purpose. Having thus indicated the sources from which the necessary funds might be derived, and which the liberal flow of voluntary contributions for every cognate purpose encouraged him to believe would be furnished in ample abundance,

the right hon. secretary proceeded to indicate the steps he designed to propose for the final settlement of the controversies that had hitherto prevailed in so many localities. These were twofold. First, he should suggest that in those parishes where the voluntary charge on property and other benefactions supplied a fund equal to the average amount of the previous church rate, the Queen in Council might declare the rate permanently extinguished in such localities. Secondly, in order to relieve the conscientious objections of Dissenters, he proposed that when a church rate was granted the collectors should take with them a form expressing such objection, and every one who signed that paper should be free from all liability to the rate, but under the condition that he then forfeited all right to interfere in any future proceedings in the parochial vestries. This measure, which he then asked leave to introduce, would, he hoped, provide the means of extinguishing all antagonism, by relieving all reluctant contributors from compulsory payments, without compromising the rights of the Church, or destroying the funds required for the maintenance of its fabric.—Sir J. TRELAWAY hoped that the measure he had himself introduced on the subject would be allowed to pass the second reading on Wednesday. He claimed a full opportunity for comparing the merits of his bill with those of the very complicated project just brought forward by the Government.—Sir G. GREY expressed his hope that no attempt would be made to resuscitate the impost in those parishes where it had been abolished under the provisions of existing acts.—Mr. BALL, Mr. PACE, Sir A. ELTON, Mr. B. HOPE, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. MILLOR, Mr. D. GRIFFITHS, and Mr. HADFIELD expressed general approval of the measure.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he thought the measure was framed in a most conciliatory spirit; but, with respect to that part of it which relieved from the payment of church rates those who had conscientious scruples, it seemed to him that it changed the character of the Church of England, and did not maintain it as a national Church. It had always appeared to him that the whole case of the Established Church was, that it was for the general advantage of the community at large; that the placing a minister of the Gospel in a parish was a benefit, not only to Churchmen, but to those who dissented from the Church; and the practical effect of making a distinction between the two would be to keep alive ill-blood in parishes.—Mr. WALPOLE replied to questions and objections, and leave was then given to bring in the bill.

#### EAST INDIA LOAN.

On the Report upon the East India Loan, Mr. SLANEY thought there was every reason to hope and believe that if the revenues of India were duly developed—for which object little or nothing had been hitherto done—they would be amply sufficient to defray all expenses.—The Report was agreed to, and leave was given to introduce a bill founded upon the resolution of the Committee.

The Markets (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after some discussion. The Superannuation Bill was committed *pro forma*. The Medical Act Amendment Bill, the Lunatics' Care and Treatment Bill, the Lunatic Asylums, &c., Bill, and the Burial Places Bill, were read a second time.

Mr. HARDY obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the enclosure of certain lands.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish general exemptions from local assessments, the nature of which he explained, the amount of property which it would bring under assessment, and the sum that would be thereby cast upon the public funds.—After a few words from Mr. WILSON, Mr. JOHN LOCKE, Mr. COX, and Mr. J. FITZGERALD, leave was given.

Mr. ESTCOURT likewise obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the payment of debts incurred by boards of guardians in unions and parishes, and by boards of management in school districts.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past one.

Tuesday, February 22.

#### PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Duke of ARBUTHNOT commented severely upon the recently issued regulation from the Post-office, respecting the compulsory prepayment of inland letters. He thought this proceeding liable to many serious objections.—Lord COLCHESTER defended the regulation, which was, he remarked, founded upon precedents established many years since with regard to foreign and colonial letters, and which had on the whole worked well.—Lord CAMPBELL, as the receiver of more anonymous and unpaid letters than probably any other person, and who therefore was more likely to be satisfied with the change than any one else, still thought it inexpedient on public grounds, and recommended that the new system should be rescinded.

#### THE GALWAY ROUTE TO AMERICA.

The Earl of DERBY said, that Government had not entered into any contract for making Galway



the port of departure for the mails, but that a proposition had been submitted to the Treasury by one of the Atlantic steam companies for a regular fortnightly service from Galway to some port in North America, and that proposition was under negotiation upon the terms submitted by the company.

#### LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to the report presented by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the laws relating to the transfer of land, and enforced the expediency of simplifying the title to real estates.—The LORD CHANCELLOR deprecated the anticipation of measures which would have to be discussed by the House in due course. With every respect for the great ability and learning of Lord ST. LEONARDS, he thought the present discussion most irregular and inconvenient, and he hoped their lordships would keep their minds perfectly free and unbiassed for the consideration of the measure when it came before them.—After some observations from Lords BROUGHAM and CRANWORTH, the matter dropped.—Their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

#### FOREIGN POLICY.

Is the HOUSE OF COMMONS, LORD PALMERSTON notified that on Friday, upon the motion for going into committee of supply, he should invite attention to the position of affairs on the Continent, hoping that the Government would be able to afford the house some assurance that the peace of Europe would be preserved.

#### INDIA AND JAPAN.

Lord STANLEY answered questions in reference to India; and Mr. FITZGERALD in reference to Japan and the slave-trade. We learn that Government has no intention to prevent the residence of Europeans in certain new Indian territories without license; that nothing is yet known about the restoration of the principality of Dhar to its native rulers; that Lord Clarendon had written a despatch to the Portuguese Government, urging it to put an end to the slave trade at Mozambique; and that our new consuls and agents in Japan are to receive salaries varying from 324l. to 1,800l. a-year.

#### REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF EDUCATION.

Mr. COWPER called attention to the circular of the Committee of Council on Education, dated the 22nd day of May, 1858, and moved, that the efficacy of the school inspection provided at the public cost depending mainly on the publicity given to its results, the general reports of her Majesty's inspectors, when prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Committee of Council on Education, should continue to be laid upon the table of the House unaltered and unabridged; and that the detailed reports, tabulated according to districts, should be printed and made public as heretofore.—Mr. ARDELEY remarked that the reports from the inspectors were very voluminous, and would involve a serious expense if printed unabridged. All the important details they contained were duly reproduced in the returns from the Committee of Council. He thought the digest now issued would be found sufficient for all public purposes.—After some conversation, in the course of which a preference for the publication of the inspectors' reports without abridgment was expressed by Mr. M. Gibson, Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, and other members, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said all were agreed that these reports should be confined as much as possible to the subject of education. The Government would take the matter into their consideration, and prevent these reports in future from branching out into topics not immediately connected with education. He hoped, therefore, that the motion would not be pressed. The discussion was, however, still pursued for some time, but ultimately Mr. Cowper consented to withdraw his motion.

Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish equitable councils of conciliation and arbitration, to adjust differences between masters and operatives. Leave was given to Mr. YOUNG to bring in a bill to provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals; and to Mr. SLANEY for a bill to facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the use of regulated recreation of adults, and as playgrounds for poor children.

#### EXPENSES OF VOTERS.

Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the payment of the expenses of conveying voters to the poll, and to facilitate polling at elections. The present arrangement, by which the expense of conveying electors to the poll was allowed to be defrayed by the candidate, amounted, as he maintained, to a practical legalisation of bribery.—Sir W. FRASER thought the bill inopportune at a time when a comprehensive measure for the reform of the representative system was about to be brought forward by the Government.—Mr. WALPOLE observed that this question had been well discussed last session in consequence of the state in which the law was placed by the decision of the House of Lords, and the Act now proposed to

be repealed passed by large majorities. He did not say that the Act settled the question satisfactorily, and the law should be decided one way or the other. But, although he did not oppose the motion, Mr. COLLIER, he thought, would find that he had raised quite as difficult a question as he proposed to settle.

—Mr. DEASY was of opinion that Mr. COLLIER had underrated the difficulties of the question, and that the bill would have the effect of disfranchising three-fifths of the electors of the United Kingdom.—General THOMPSON considered the measure passed in the last session highly censurable.—Other members having spoken, Mr. COLLIER briefly replied, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS obtained leave to introduce a bill enabling coroners in England and Wales to admit to bail persons charged with the offence of manslaughter, and Mr. SCHOLEFIELD for a bill to prevent the adulteration of food and drink.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BILL.

Mr. CROSS moved the second reading of the Municipal Elections Bill, explaining its objects, the grievances and abuses it proposed to remedy, and its leading provisions, one of which was the appointment of a public prosecutor by the Town Council to enforce the penalties imposed by the bill.—After a few words from Mr. FOX, Mr. RIDLEY, and Mr. ADAMS the bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

#### CHURCH RATES.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Sir J. TRELAWNY having postponed the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, Mr. ALCOCK, in moving that the Church-rates Commutation Bill be read a second time, explained that it was a measure purely voluntary, and that it empowered persons to charge their estates, or to give land or money, for the repair of parish churches, under the authority of the Charities Commissioners, a scheme which he thought much preferable to that of the Government, for creating corporations composed of incumbents and churchwardens.—Mr. Secretary WALPOLE appealed to the hon. member to allow his measure also to stand over until the Government proposition on the subject came on for discussion.—Mr. ALCOCK demurred to this suggestion; but, after some conversation, an amendment, moved by Mr. COLLINS, adjourning the debate until Monday next, was carried, and the bill stood over accordingly.

Mr. COLLINS moved the second reading of the Elections, &c., Bill, but subsequently withdrew the motion. Other bills which stood for a second reading were, after some conversation, deferred.

#### MANOR COURTS (IRELAND).

The House having gone into committee upon the compensations to be granted under the Manor Courts (Ireland) Bill, a resolution charging the compensations upon the Consolidated Fund was withdrawn, and another imposing a stamp duty was agreed to. The House then went into committee upon the bill, when the several clauses underwent much discussion, and received certain amendments, one clause being postponed.

The House adjourned at a quarter to five.

Thursday Feb. 24.

#### MANING THE NAVY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, EARL HARDWICKE stated, in reply to Lord STANLEY of Alderley, that an appendix to the report on manning the navy will shortly be presented; and that the appendix will include the separate report of Mr. LINDSAY.

#### IONIAN ISLANDS.

LORD DERRY, in reply to Lord GREY, said that it would be more convenient if the motion on Mr. Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands were postponed till the 14th of March, by which day he hoped the House would be in possession of all the papers relating to the subject.

#### REVOCATION OF THE PRE-PAYMENT WARRANT.

LORD COLCHESTER announced, amidst loud cheers, in answer to some remarks by Lord MONTEAGLE, that the post-office regulation with respect to unpaid letters had been withdrawn, in deference to the general feeling against it.—The Duke of SOMERSET and the Duke of ARGYLL offered several suggestions as to the best means of diminishing the number of such letters, and the inconvenience they occasion.

#### EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

LORD BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill allowing prisoners charged with certain criminal offences to give evidence at their own trials.—The measure was opposed by Lord CAMPBELL, but read, as a matter of course, for the first time.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Sir John Ramsden took the oaths and his seat for West Yorkshire.

After a number of petitions had been presented, and notices of motion given, Mr. AYRTON asked a question respecting outrages committed by the Portuguese at D'Urban, Natal, upon the crew of the Herald, a British ship.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD said, no pains would be spared to obtain justice for the

aggrieved parties, but the remoteness of the scene caused necessarily a great delay in procuring evidence.

Sir C. NAPIER inquired whether French vessels had not been taking soundings near Portsmouth, in the night; and whether these ships had not an unusual number of officers on board.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said the ships in question were engaged in the protection of the French fisheries, and he was not aware that they had more than their proper complement of officers.

#### THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—THE REFORM BILL.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON gave notice that he would not proceed with his statement on the naval estimates after eight o'clock on Friday evening; and that if he were prevented making that statement, the introduction of the Reform Bill must be postponed.—Lord PALMERSTON said his own remarks would not prevent the naval estimates being proceeded with. The reason announced was a very unusual one, as he had himself frequently brought on the army estimates after eight o'clock. The announcement could only be another mode of postponing the Reform Bill.—Both speeches were heard with laughter and cheers.

#### EAST INDIA EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. WARREN made an explanation of the circumstances under which he had accepted the office of Master in Lunacy, and consented to give up his seat just at the time appointed for bringing on his resolutions respecting Christianity in India. It had been represented to him that all the religious bodies in the country desired the postponement of those resolutions. Having thus cleared himself of all imputations, he made his most respectful farewell to the Speaker and the House.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved for some returns respecting the navy, which Sir John Pakington objected to as unnecessary and expensive.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. CAIRD moved, by way of resolution, "That it would be advantageous to the public interests that Government should ascertain and publish periodically the agricultural statistics of Great Britain, in so far as they relate to the extent of acres under the several crops of corn, vegetables, and grass."—The motion was seconded by Mr. GARNETT.—Mr. BENTINCK opposed the resolution, which he observed would require a compulsory regulation of a very stringent character against the agriculturists, in order to carry it into effect.—Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. MILES also spoke briefly against the motion.—The house divided:—Ayes, 152; Noes, 163. Majority against the resolution 11.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the expense incurred in serving the office of high sheriff; and Mr. DUNLOP, for a bill to amend the Act for allowing verdicts on trials by jury in civil causes in Scotland to be received, although the jury may not be unanimous.—Leave was given.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS.

Mr. J. FITZGERALD moved that the House should go into committee to consider the oath required to be taken according to the Act passed last session in place of the oath of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration. Having read and commented upon several passages, and having suggested the motives which had induced Sir Robert Peel, in 1829, to introduce them into the Relief Act, he contended that some of them were degrading and insulting, others wholly unnecessary and futile. In the bill he desired to introduce, the terms of the oath to be substituted for the present oath would correspond with those of the oath proposed in 1854. In urging that the supposed securities contained in the present oath—which had been done away in our colonial dependencies—were superfluous, he dwelt upon the tried loyalty of Roman Catholics in all stations, upon the unflinching gallantry of our Roman Catholic soldiers, and upon the testimony borne by Lord Eglintoun to the character of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland; and he claimed, on behalf of the Roman Catholic members of that House, the right to be placed upon terms of perfect equality with other members.—The motion was seconded by Mr. FAGAN.—Mr. ADAMS opposed it. The old feuds between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland are now appeased, and he deprecated any attempt at reviving the defunct sources of antagonism. The oath now appointed for Roman Catholics had been framed in 1829, under a compact which ought not to be lightly disturbed.—Mr. C. PORTESCUE, as a Protestant member, denied the existence of any such compact, and supported the motion.—Mr. WHITESIDE observed, that long since the Emancipation Act was passed, Sir R. Peel, and Lord John Russell himself, had most deliberately refused to disturb the settlement then effected, or diminish the securities provided for the defence of the Protestant establishment.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL contended that it is not wise to keep up any oath which is useless, and at the same time offensive. The House has acted upon this principle in regard to the Jews—he hoped they would now apply it to the Roman Catholics. The oath, if not necessary, is a gratui-

tous insult. They who, like himself, had for four-and-twenty years advocated the cause of the Catholics, recollected that the Emancipation Act was the largest concession that could then be obtained. Protestants should be wiser now than they were then. He remembered also a most painful scene, enacted at the bar of the House by the present Premier, who read these oaths as an admonition to Catholic members how they should vote. To prevent the repetition of such scenes, let them depend upon freedom and upon truth, rather than upon these disgraceful exceptions.—Mr. NEWDEGATE reminded the House that in 1851 Lord J. Russell himself had demanded further securities against Romish aggression, although he now proposed to diminish the securities provided by the Act of 1829.—Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON and Mr. SPOONER opposed the motion.—Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. P. O'BRIEN, and Mr. V. SMITH, supported it.—Mr. WALPOLE said, if the House were devising a new form of oath it was possible that a better form might be suggested; but the question was whether there was any good reason to alter a form imposed in 1829. Unless there was a strong reason for altering it, there would be an alarm created in the Protestant mind of the people of this country, and the inference would be that something was wished to be done that could not now be done. For the sake of peace, and the settlement of a great question, he hoped the House would not think it expedient to go into Committee.—Mr. FITZGERALD replied, and, upon a division, the motion was carried by 122 to 113.

The House then went into committee, when Mr. FITZGERALD moved a resolution that the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill to substitute an oath for the oath now required to be taken by Roman Catholics. Upon a division, this motion was likewise carried, by 120 to 105. Leave was given to introduce the bill.

#### BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.

Mr. CROOK moved for leave to bring in a bill subjecting the employment of women and children in bleaching and dye-works to the regulations of the Factories Act.—Mr. KIRK and Mr. J. A. TURNER opposed it, as did also Mr. PACKE, Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. CHEETHAM, and Lord JOHN MANNERS, but chiefly as to the time of its introduction, a committee having reported against legislation on the subject.—Mr. CORBETT supported the motion, and Mr. PEASE thought it had strong claims to a favourable consideration.—On a division, it was lost by 108 to 33.

Mr. COGAN moved for returns connected with Irish prisons, showing the proportion of Roman Catholics on the Board of Superintendence in each county.—Lord NAAS objected, and after some discussion the motion was lost by 84 to 31.

The Enclosure of Lands Bill was read a second time, and the Burial Places Bill passed through committee, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

#### GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE case of the Rev. A. Poole was resumed at Lambeth Palace on Saturday, and the hearing of both sides was concluded, but no deliverance was given. Dr. Lushington, who presided as the Archbishop's Assessor, remarked that three questions arose—first, whether the charges against Mr. Poole were sufficiently defined; second, whether there was legal evidence to prove them; and third, whether Mr. Poole had had an ample opportunity for making a defence. If his grace (continued the Assessor) should be of opinion that any one of these was not sufficiently made out, he would advise him to reverse the judgment of the Bishop of London.

The Court of Appeal in Dublin has confirmed the judgment given by Judge Longfield in favour of the London and County Bank, which will put an end to the contest between that Bank and the Tipperary Bank, unless an appeal be made by the latter to the House of Lords, which it is reported will be done.

A labourer, named James Dunmore, has been charged before Mr. Yardley, at Thames Police-court, with having caused the death of George Washer. Deceased had gone to Limehouse, where the prisoner lived, on Sunday afternoon, when a quarrel arose about Dunmore's wife, and a fight ensued, during which Washer received a blow under the ear; the unfortunate man at once fell to the ground dead. The prisoner was remanded.

At the assizes at Lancaster the three poachers, Sanderson, Holden, and Parker, who were concerned in the death of James Etough, a watcher, in the service of the Rev. L. M. Whalley, on the 13th of last December, were tried, the principal evidence against them being another poacher, who had been admitted approver on the part of the Crown. The particulars of the case have been already given. The jury returned with a verdict of Guilty of manslaughter against the prisoners Sanderson and Holden, and of Not Guilty against Parker. Sanderson, who was shown to be an old poacher, was sentenced

to ten years' penal servitude, and Holden to four years' penal servitude.

At the Surrey Sessions Edward Picknell pleaded guilty of receiving 1s. from John William Cottrell by false representations, the prisoner offering to enlist as a soldier, and stating that he had never enlisted or been rejected. Several previous convictions having been proved against him, the Chairman said he thought he had power to send him to penal servitude, but in the hope that it would act as a caution to him, he would only sentence him to six months' hard labour at Wandsworth.

The case of Gardner v. Godfrey, the hearing of which occupied the whole of Saturday and Monday, a portion of Tuesday, and Wednesday, was probably one of the most painful and disgusting cases that ever came before a civil tribunal. The plaintiff keeps the Black Bull public-house in Whitechapel, and the defendant is a physician and general practitioner, residing in Finsbury, and having a surgery and consulting rooms close to the plaintiff's tavern. In the year 1857 Mrs. Gardner was dying of consumption, and Mr. Godfrey attended her during her illness, which resulted in death. It was alleged that he abused the confidence reposed in him as a medical attendant, and that the ruin of the plaintiff's daughter was to be attributed to him. The plaintiff now sought to recover damages for the alleged seduction of his daughter, a somewhat pretty girl, not yet sixteen years of age, with a profusion of curls hanging down her back and around her face. Evidence having been given which seemed to point to profligacy on the part of the girl, Mr. Montague Chambers, in an eloquent and impassioned address to the jury, urged that Dr. Godfrey was the victim of a foul conspiracy, and pledged himself to prove that he was as pure as a man could be. He denied in indignant terms that there was the most remote foundation for the dreadful charge which had been brought against him; and having commented upon the whole case, and pointed out various important discrepancies in the evidence for the plaintiff, called Dr. Godfrey himself, who contradicted the plaintiff's daughter in every material point, and even put Mrs. Godfrey into the box to prove the purity of her own husband. The learned Judge having summed up the case with great care and excessive feeling, the jury retired, and after a short absence returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Bishop of Carlisle delivered an important judgment in his Consistory Court on Monday. He delivered judgment on a charge of simony preferred against the Rev. F. P. Wilkinson, the rector of Orton. It appeared that his patron, Sir Wastel Brisco, had presented him with the living on the condition, which was signed and sealed, that his lands should be exempted from the payment of tithes, and that Mr. Wilkinson should retire from the living in favour of Sir Wastel's son Fleming when he became of age. In return for these concessions, Sir Wastel presented the reverend gentleman with a bond of 100*l.* a year for life. The bishop laid the lash on Sir Wastel with unsparring severity, and while dealing more mercifully with Mr. Wilkinson, he yet stigmatised his offence as a very grave one against morality, and condemned him to pay all the costs.

John Gibson Bennett was summoned before Mr. Henry upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. This is the same individual who figured in the Westminster County Court as the defendant in a case in which it was fully proved that he had extorted money from several victims under pretence of curing them of deafness. He also advertised to improve ladies' complexions, and cure "nervous disorders," under various aliases. The present summons was granted on the application of Mr. Bowen May, solicitor, of Russell-square, who represented an association of medical men to protect the public against "quacks." Bennett, in conjunction with some other persons, carried on an establishment at Spring-gardens, called the Free Ear Infirmary. He was not a qualified medical practitioner, but obtained from some person qualified permission to practise in his name, in consideration of a weekly payment. Some of his advertisements promised a cure in ten minutes. In this case a poor man had been lured up to town by these advertisements from St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, had parted with his money on the pretence that the person with whom he treated was Dr. Watters, who had been many years in practice in this country, and also in China, and who was surgeon to a London hospital. He should be able to produce Dr. Watters to prove that he had no connexion with Mr. Bennett. The case was adjourned; Mr. D. Seymour, who appeared for the defendant, declaring that he could prove that Mr. Bennett was not a "quack," and had not imposed upon the complainant.

#### CRIMINAL RECORD.

At Pemberton Colliery, near Sunderland, resides a pitman named Hodgson. To Margaret, the

daughter of this man, a miner named Binning was paying his addresses. On Monday night he visited Hodgson's residence, and had an interview with Margaret. He accused her of walking with another young man. She had told him that she would have nothing to do with him (Binning), and he replied that he would take care that she should have nothing to do with any one else, and drawing a pistol, shot her in the head and ran off. The girl lies in a very dangerous state. Binning has not been heard of since, and it is feared has destroyed himself.

The public will not be sorry to hear that the "nursing" system pursued by the London General Omnibus Company, with regard to any other omnibus that dares to ply on the roads which they have appropriated to their own use, has received a check at last. Mr. Hughes, who established some exceedingly well appointed omnibuses between Islington and Brompton, was called upon by Mr. Macnamara, the manager of the General Omnibus Company, to surrender his plant and stock at their valuation, and to give up driving on "their" roads. Declining to do so, he was told that he should be "twoed," that is to say, "nursed," at the Company's expense. By keeping one omnibus continually before Hughes' and another always behind, his passengers were taken from him, and he was of course ruined in a short time. He brought an action against the Company in the Court of Common Pleas, and was awarded compensation in damages to the amount of 400*l.*

#### IRELAND.

THE *Nation* announces that the rumour of Dr. Cullen's elevation to the College of Cardinals is correct. He is to remain at Rome and be attached to the Propaganda. Dean Kieran, of Dundalk, who is named as the person likely to be nominated coadjutor Archbishop of Dublin, is a clergyman of moderate views, and has been always regarded as a supporter of the national system of education.

The Government has at length taken up the Galway Atlantic line of steamers. It has entered into a contract for the fortnightly service at 3,000*l.* the trip. The amount of the subsidy will therefore be about 7,000*l.* a year.

#### ACCIDENTS.

A most extraordinary escape from a dreadful death occurred last week at Dover. A little boy, the son of a soldier, fell over the cliff at a place where it is 300 feet high; from various falls, however, the perpendicular has been lost, and the precipice forms an inclined plane. The child's fall being thus broken, he rolled down this fearful descent without broken bones, and received but slight injury.

At Cardiff Docks on Tuesday, occurred a fearful steamboat explosion; the steamer was blowing off at a high pressure, and in order to hear the instructions of the captain the man at the engine placed his hand on the safety valve to keep it down. Immediately afterwards she blew up, and immense pieces of timbers, and six poor fellows (four of whom are since dead), fell among the general crash that ensued. Hundreds of persons at that period of the day were standing about the docks, and seven bystanders were wounded more or less; the master of the steamboat is among the dead; he has left a wife and a large family.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

COMMANDER PETER GILES PICKERNELL (1810) died on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 87 years. He entered the navy in 1790, and was engaged in several gallant affairs against the enemy, capturing at different times eight privateers. The gallant Commander was second lieutenant of the *Revenge* at the battle of Trafalgar, and when lieutenant of the same ship, in 1806, assisted at the capture of four French frigates.

The French Minister of Marine has decided that the landing companies on board ships of war shall be armed with rifles of the same pattern as those approved by the Minister of War.

The arrangements for the reduction of the army in Ireland have been completed. The Curragh division is to be discontinued and amalgamated with the Dublin district, under the command of Major-General Gascoigne. Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England and Major-General Sir James Chatterton are the officers selected for removal from the Irish Staff.

At Chatham, Lieutenant Baillie, of the East India Engineers, has been detected in robbing his brother officers of money and valuables. Suspicion at first rested upon servants; but a watch being set all doubt was removed as to the identity of the culprit. He was placed under arrest, but contrived to escape, and has not since been heard of. He is connected, we are told, with families of wealth and respectability.

Bray's traction engines, having been approved by the Dockyard Committee, are in future to be used at Woolwich and Keyham.



Additional hands have been entered during the present week at the carriage and laboratory departments of Woolwich Arsenal, and considerable activity now prevails in the preparation of shot, shell, and other ammunition.

The improved French gunboats are thus described in the Paris letter of a contemporary:—"There are eleven of them actually being constructed at Ciotat, close to Marseilles. They are steamers, flat, and of small size, carrying one gun each on a swivel; and both gunners and gun are protected by an iron shed so fashioned that the enemy's balls will glide off on either side without doing harm. Moreover, these boats are made to be taken to pieces and carried overland, if necessary, and put together in an incredibly short space of time. They are said to be intended for Senegal, but would, no doubt, be equally serviceable elsewhere."

Before leaving New Zealand, last November, the 55th Regiment was entertained at a public dinner at Auckland. The 55th served more than fourteen years in New Zealand, and in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847 saw much hard work in the native wars. The number of men returning is about 200 of all ranks, all who could having obtained their discharge, to avail themselves of the free grants of land awarded by the Auckland Waste Lands Act.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

#### FRANCE.

War is said to be so much resolved on by the French Government that the corps which are to commence the campaign have already been designated, and orders have been given to the Minister of War to frame a plan of operations. It is contemplated, to attack the Austrians simultaneously in front, flank, and rear—the Piedmontese, supported by a large French army, forming the main division, while another will march northward from the Papal States, and a third will seize on Trieste or Venice.

Remonstrances of ministers, and deputations of manufacturers and merchants, have endeavoured to stay the Emperor's martial ardour in vain. In spite of all resistance, the formidable preparations for war are not discontinued. In six weeks, 800 field-pieces and 400 pieces of siege ordnance of a new model will be ready. The military provision factories are working night and day. Government agents are busy in making arrangements for the chartering of steamers. The commissariat has collected prodigious quantities of forage and provisions of all kinds. The Ministry of War have formed at Marseilles for the military hospital an ambulance medical staff, ready to enter on a campaign, and provided for 10,000 invalids. All the preparations are on a scale suited to the provision for an army of 120,000 men. Marshal Canrobert is designed for the command of the army of Italy, under the orders of the Emperor. Admiral Parseval Deschênes will command the squadron in the Mediterranean.

A large military forage depot at Vincennes has been destroyed by a fire—supposed incendiary. The damage is estimated at 200,000 frs. The rumour of M. Walewski's resignation continues to gain ground.

Another pamphlet by M. de la Guéronnière was expected to make a sensation. The question it treats is the "Revision of Treaties." The title is to be *Comment l'Empire c'est la Paix*. The scope of the pamphlet is to refute the arguments of M. de Girardin, that if there is to be a war at all it should be a general one. At the same time the necessity of a specific war in Italy will be strongly insisted upon. It is rumoured that M. de la Guéronnière is likely to be appointed director in the ministry of foreign affairs and that M. Benedetti (who acted as secretary to the Paris Congress) will be provided with a diplomatic appointment.

In a letter from Paris in the *Indépendance Belge*, it is stated that the French Government is not by any means disposed to push the acceptance in the Conference of the double election of M. Couza. It is said also that Lord Cowley, before quitting Paris, pronounced energetically in the name of his Government against the ratification of the acts of the Assemblies of Jassy and Bucharest, and that in these circumstances he pointed out the confirmation of his own views and misgivings.

It is said that the influence of Prince Napoleon is looked upon with great dissatisfaction in Paris; and it is thought that the Emperor attaches too much weight to the Prince's opinions.

It is rumoured that the Imperial Government is much disturbed by an unwonted movement which has for some little time been observed among the leading members of the Orleans party. Louis Napoleon, it is generally believed, fears these opponents much more than any other, whether they be Republicans, Legitimists, or Socialists. The Orleansists are a small but influential party. They

count in their ranks men of decided liberality, intelligence, and honesty. Many, too, have wealth at their command. A very large class of the bourgeoisie have not forgotten that, during Louis Philippe's reign, they enjoyed a sensible amount of political liberty, and that, at the same time, the law protected their lives and their property.

#### PRUSSIA.

The students of Berlin University have celebrated the birth of the infant Prince Frederick by a torch-light procession; and a deputation of their number, with a congratulatory address, was received by the Prince and Princess.

Berlin letters describe the reception of the new marriage law by the Liberals as very favourable, while the Conservatives observed a gloomy silence. Its main provision is the establishment of a permissive or optional civil marriage, and the abolition of impediments to marriages between nobles and commoners.

#### SPAIN.

The "Queen," says a Madrid despatch of Saturday last, "has signed the decree relative to the Hispano-American Exhibition of 1862. The Neapolitan exiles left Cadiz on that day on board an American frigate."

A letter from Madrid, states that in Spain war is looked upon as inevitable, and that although the proper part of Spain is to remain neutral, if circumstances were to force her to take an active part in the hostilities she would certainly declare herself against Austria.

On the evening of February 20th, 101 deputies in the Spanish Cortes, holding free-trade opinions, after a discussion on the tariff, passed a resolution that the liberal regulations of the tariff in regard to cottons ought to be extended to corn.

The English consul is negotiating a treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco.

The Count of Paris is gone to Morocco, but was to depart again thence for England on the 15th inst.

#### AUSTRIA.

At Vienna an official order appeared on Wednesday, prohibiting the exportation of mules and the transit of horses.

A letter from Milan states, that trade in Austrian Italy is in a complete state of stagnation, no business being at present transacted.

A considerable number of recruits, deserters from the Austrian army, have crossed the Piedmontese frontier.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany intends to grant a liberal constitution to his subjects.

A despatch, dated "Milan, Wednesday," runs as follows:—"On the occasion of the funeral of Signor Dandolo, an opposition demonstration of the nobility took place in the churchyard, but subsided quietly without further disturbance. Continual quarrels occur between the Austrian, Modenese, and Piedmontese sentinels, stationed along the frontier."

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Paris, Feb 22.—At Venice contracts have been entered into for the construction of three new forts, which are to be completed in six weeks. According to the *Opinione* (of Turin) 5,000 workmen, collected from all parts of the Venetian territory, are already occupied on these works.—*Post*.

#### SWITZERLAND.

With regard to the election riots in the Swiss canton of Ticino, it does not appear which party was guilty of the first attack. The elections seem to have turned slightly in favour of the Radicals as against the Ultramontanes, but many returns are protested against. In Paris it is believed that Mazzini is in the canton, and that he is endeavouring to hatch a conspiracy in Lombardy.

#### RUSSIA.

"I am informed," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "on what I consider credible authority, that Russia has intimated her determination to resist any attempt to prevent the union of the Principalities by force."

On Friday the Ambassador of the Grand-Khan of Bokhara and suite arrived at St. Petersburg. The Ambassador has since been received by the Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince. The object of the embassy is the removal of obstacles which hinder the development of commercial relations between Russia and Bokhara.

#### TURKEY.

The *Post* correspondent announces that despatches have arrived in Paris which give reason to apprehend a general rising of the Christian population of Turkey in the coming spring.

A despatch, dated Constantinople, Tuesday, says:—"The reports lately circulated in certain papers, respecting the marriage of the Sultan, the despatch of Ethem Pasha to the Danube with troops, and the contest in the Divan, are stated to be untrue."

#### SERBIA.

The Skuptschina was dissolved on the 12th inst. by Prince Milosch in person. The Hospodar was greeted with cries of "Long live Milosch, our

Hereditary Prince!" A new Ministry, and eleven new senators, had been appointed by Prince Milosch. The *Austrian Gazette* announces that a military deputation have arrived at Belgrade from Semlin, to congratulate Prince Milosch in the name of the Emperor of Austria.

#### IONIAN ISLANDS.

A telegram, dated Corfu, February 19, says that Sir Henry Storks issued a proclamation on the 17th inst., announcing his assumption of office.

#### DENMARK.

The Hereditary Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, eldest son of the Duke of Augustenburg, has placed on record, in a letter addressed to the King of Denmark, the formal reservation of his right of inheritance in the Duchies. The letter was brought before the Cabinet on Saturday last.

#### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has voted the following article in the new penal code:—"Any minister of religion who in discourses, read or spoken in public assembly in the exercise of his functions, shall pass censure or criticism upon an act of the Government, or 'of' authority, upon a royal decree or a law, shall be punished with imprisonment from eight days to three months, with a fine of from 26 to 500 francs."

#### PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters inform us that there have been several secret sessions in the Cortes on ecclesiastical questions, and on the long-disputed subject of the right of presentation to the Indian bishoprics.

#### ROME.

A young lady, daughter of Admiral Cavendish, who has been staying at Rome with her family for some time, was inveigled by the Rev. Mr. Northcote (a convert from the Church of England) into a convent, where she allowed herself to be baptised, and there she would probably have remained for life, if her father had not gone to the convent and insisted on her being delivered up to him.

#### GERMANY.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, under the heading, "What does Russia intend?" hints at a secret treaty between Russia and France, and concludes with the following sentence:—"Words are no longer of avail: action is the thing, and let it take place at once, and in true earnest."

In the sitting of the Hanoverian Upper Chamber on Thursday last, the 17th inst., M. de Kielmansegge moved that the Government should take energetic measures to defend the national rights of Germany against the stranger. The motion was unanimously adopted amid loud cheers.

#### SARDINIA.

There is a rumour current in Paris of a letter from Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor Napoleon, complaining of the probable abandonment of Italy by France, in which case the King would have to follow the example of his father after the battle of Novara, and abdicate. He adds, that if thus driven to descend from the throne he shall feel himself obliged to communicate to the world the causes which obliged him to make such a sacrifice.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, just arrived in Paris from Turin, whence he was recalled by telegraph, brings the most deplorable accounts of Piedmont. He represents it as a country lost in debt, and scarcely able to pay the taxes. It will be impossible for Piedmont, according to what the French Minister says, to pay the interest on her loan.

#### AMERICA.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, with advices from New York to the 10th inst.

The news is of little importance. Nothing has been done in Congress on the tariff, loan, or Cuban questions. A proposition was talked of for suspending the tariff law for two years, and thereby reviving the Act of 1846.

Mr. Forsyth had formally tendered his resignation as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Cass assured him that his course had met with the approbation of his Government, which as yet had come to no determination relative to Mexican affairs.

The arrival of the 42d Highlanders at New York, en route to British Columbia, was expected, and a very friendly reception was to be given them.

From Victoria, British Columbia, we learn that a party of American "rowdies" had carried away a British justice of the peace from Holmes-bar, and made him pay a fine of fifty dollars for contempt. The French had taken possession of Clifferton, Guana Island.

#### WEST INDIES.

##### HAWAII.

The intelligence which we have received, via the United States, does not confirm the statement of the arrival of Souloouque at Jamaica, which was brought by the last West India mail. Advices received in New York from Port-au-Prince to the 16th of

January, report that the revolution had extended to nearly all parts of the empire. At St. Marc some severe fighting had taken place, both on land and at sea, with considerable loss of life. A naval engagement had taken place off St. Marc, six vessels taking part. The Admiral's vessel was badly damaged, and the whole fleet bore off for Port-au-Prince. Reinforcements were joining Geffard from all points.

#### MEXICO.

Via New Orleans we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 28th. General Miramon reached the capital on the 26th with 1,000 cavalry. He disapproved the acts of General Robles, and displaced him, after which he placed General Sales at the head of the army, and reinstated Zuloaga. It was reported that Miramon intended marching on Vera Cruz with a strong force. The Liberals had routed General Negrette, near Jalapa. The *Picayune's* correspondent says that the Mexican war schooner *Iturbide* had been captured by an American and six foreigners, who killed five of the crew and escaped with the vessel. Advices from Southern Mexico to the 26th mention it as not improbable that San Luis was in the hands of the Liberals. Miramon had left it wholly unprotected, and at last accounts the city was environed by a force of 3,000 men.

#### EGYPT.

A LETTER from Alexandria of the 12th inst. says, that the Euryalus was expected, with Prince Alfred on board. Said Pacha has manifested his desire to do great honours to our young Prince, and to reciprocate the kind feeling evinced towards his infant son Toussoun Pacha when in England. The Viceroy has been out at sea since the 10th inst., it is reported, with the intention of meeting the Euryalus. The *fêtes* at the Barrage in honour of the Viceroy came off on the 26th ult., and on the 7th current his Highness deigned to accept a grand ball given to him by the Bank of Egypt. Trade is exceedingly dull, several failures having lately taken place, in consequence of some reckless grain speculations.

Advices from Alexandria of the 16th inst. speak of Prince Alfred as having arrived; on that day he went to Kufrelzayat on a hunting expedition. From Kufrelzayat he will continue his journey to Cairo and Suez.

The Turkish commissioner in the Jeddah affair has arrived at Alexandria with the prisoners who have been condemned.

#### INDIA.

THE Bombay mail has arrived with intelligence to the 25th January, but contains little of importance to add to the Government telegrams of last week. The rebellion in Oude has been finally suppressed. On the 31st ultimo Lord Clyde signally defeated the rebel leaders at Bankee, and drove them across the Raptée into Nepal. The enemy were admirably surprised, and their rout was complete. The behaviour of the 6th Dragoon Guards is spoken of as showing extraordinary coolness and daring. The Nana escaped across the river at the commencement of the action. Major Horne was carried away by the current of the river, during the pursuit, and drowned. Sir William Mansfield, chief of the staff, commanded, Lord Clyde's elephant not having been able to get through the jungle. This finishing stroke compelled the Nana Sahib, the Begum, Beni Mahdoo, Mummo Khan, and other celebrated leaders, to seek a hiding place in Nepal. The country into which they have been driven contains no villages, and is quite uncultivated; and it is therefore anticipated that unless they surrender they must starve. Generals Grant and Rowcroft crossed the Raptée on the 7th, and engaged the enemy, who occupied a strong position. The Naval Brigade led the advance, under a heavy fire, the rebels showing a bold front; but the resistance was of no avail. The enemy were forced to fly, and seek a refuge in Nepal, leaving their guns behind them.

On the 16th January Brigadier Walpole foiled an attempt of between 20,000 and 30,000 rebels to enter Rohileund. He attacked them without hesitation, and defeated them with great slaughter. Their commander was killed, and all their guns fell into our hands. Lord Clyde arrived at Lucknow on the 17th January, and it was stated would proceed homeward *via* Bombay in February. Tania Topee has joined his forces with those of Feroze Shah. Colonel Benson overtook him at Zeerapoor, and defeated him with the loss of 600 men. The pursuit extended over eighteen miles, but Tania managed again to escape. At Burrode he was overtaken by Colonel Somerset, on the 7th January, who at once attacked the enemy, and defeated and dispersed them. Had his force been more numerous, not a rebel would have escaped; but as it was, to defeat such overwhelming odds was little short of a miracle. The

engagement was fought after a forced march of five days, during which our men had but little food and no tents. Tania next proceeded southwards, and at Doosa, between Jeypoor and Bhurtpore, he was overtaken by Brigadier Showers from Agra. An engagement ensued, in which 300 of the rebels fell. Tania and Feroze Shah are now in the neighbourhood of the fortress of Rintambore, but will, no doubt, soon be driven from their position.

In the Nizam's dominions, the Rohillas are said to be in open revolt, and committing fearful ravages. The Nizam has insisted upon the immediate resignation of his minister, Salar Jung, the staunch and steady friend of the British Government. Sir Hugh Rose has marched upon Adjunta and Jaulna, to operate against the Rohillas, and the whole Hyderabad Contingent is on the move. Colonel Campbell, while on his march towards Lonar, in Berar, was attacked by 3,000 Rohillas. Colonel Campbell, though wounded, only waited for reinforcements to attack the enemy in his turn; a sanguinary action ensued, in which Captain Mackinnon, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, was killed; Colonel Clackson and Colonel Hotman wounded. The Rohillas left 250 men on the field, and then dispersed.

In Cashmere a conspiracy has been discovered for the assassination of our ally, Rumbert Singh, the reigning sovereign.

A railway riot, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a European, took place on the Bhore Ghaut Railway works on the 20th January. The sub-contractors have not of late paid their workmen regular, and the day mentioned being pay day, the native labourers and miners were offered part instead of full wages. They became riotous and excited, and, in a conflict with the overseers, a man named Curran was killed, and several others wounded. The ship *Sutlej*, belonging to Mr. Green, was burnt at her moorings in the Hooghly. Part of her cargo consisted of saltpetre and jute. It is supposed that the spontaneous combustion of the latter ignited the former. The value of the cargo is believed to be upwards of 10,000*l*. There is some uncertainty about the loss of life, but the papers say that one midshipman, a boy, and two seamen are missing.

Lord Clyde has applied for authority to pursue the rebels to Nepal.

Lord Canning has given an increased extension to the amnesty, and has forbidden any executions to take place unless previously sanctioned by him.

A later telegram, dated Alexandria, February 17, says that the rebels had tried to enter Rohileund from Nepal, but were defeated with great slaughter by her Majesty's 42nd Regiment.

#### THE NANA SAHIB.

Mr. W. H. Russell writes as follows:—"The seizure of the Nana is now a matter for diplomacy. He is unquestionably in Nepal, if there be truth in concurrent testimony, and as certainly Jung Bahadoor can capture and deliver up this great offender. There is a sentiment of national revenge beyond and above all reasoning which demands that Nana Sahib shall not escape punishment. It is not in our power to inflict any punishment at all commensurate with his crimes, but his life is forfeit, and the English people will insist that he be brought to the halter, and that he, his councillors, and confederates, chief among whom were Tania Topee and Azimoola Khan, shall suffer death. It would be a national disappointment if these men, or any of them, were vouchsafed a death on the field of battle. God knows, I am no advocate for unrelenting persecution, but I do protest against any diplomatic difficulty being allowed to stand between the English people and the Butcher of Cawnpore."

#### HOW TO KEEP OUE QUIET.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says—"We have no remedy now but to throw more troops into the country, and train them up as horsemen. Ten thousand horse, with Enfields, revolvers, and swords, and ten days' provisions in their pouches, and with a perfect knowledge of the situation of our depôts—not more than 100 miles apart—would be unconquerable in a country such as this is now. They would crush revolt wherever it appeared, and protect the peaceful and industrious from the Pindarree and the robber."

#### CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received:—"Lord Elgin having reached Hankow (?) returned to Shanghai on the 1st of January. A small combined naval and land force was despatched from Canton on the 8th of January to punish attacks made upon parties of European troops outside the city. The position of the enemy was taken without loss, and a village destroyed. The disturbances are believed to have been instigated by the Imperial Government."

DIPLOMATIC.—Lord Lyons arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening, and embarked immediately on board the screw steam-frigate *Curaçoa*, 31, Captain Thomas Mason, which sailed on Tuesday morning for New York.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and her family continue in good health at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday, the Queen held a court for the reception of an address of congratulation from the corporation of the City of London, upon the birth of her Majesty's grandson. The Queen's first levee this season was held on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, and was very numerous attended. On Tuesday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited Covent Garden Theatre, and the Haymarket on Thursday. The Prince Consort presented colours to the 13th Regiment at Aldershot on Wednesday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio, who has left Turin for Rome, is charged with a mission to the Prince of Wales, upon whom the King of Sardinia has conferred the order *dell' Annunziata*.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The Princess, it is understood, will revisit her native country in May, and will remain, should nothing occur to alter the arrangement, till after the Queen's birthday.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness is about to leave his apartments in St. James's Palace to occupy Gloucester House, Piccadilly, bequeathed to him by the late Duchess of Gloucester.

A NOVEL COMBINATION.—The inhabitants of Santipore (Bengal) have submitted an address to her Majesty praying for the introduction of the Indian Lotus in the national emblems of the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock.

SIR HENRY STOKES, K.C.B.—The new Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands, arrived at Malta on the 8th, in the *Caradoc*, for Corfu, and left on the 14th. During his stay in Malta he frequently communicated with Mr. Gladstone by telegraph.

THE MINT.—The gross total amount advanced from the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage from the year 1837 to 1858 (both inclusive) was 6,138,029*l*., and the amount paid into the Bank in repayment of such advances within the same period 5,970,000*l*. 400,000*l*. was so advanced last year.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—The Court met on Tuesday for the dispatch of business. Mr. F. Woolthorpe, barrister-at-law, the newly-elected town clerk, was sworn into office. Alderman Humphrey was sworn in as Governor of the Irish Society, to which office he had been re-elected at the last Court of Common Council. Alderman Cubitt, chairman of the general purposes committee, brought up a report from that committee on the regulation of the traffic over London Bridge, and moved its adoption. Some discussion ensued, and a modification of the recommendations in the report was ultimately agreed to. The Court then adjourned.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The registrar-general's return shows a more satisfactory state of the public health: the deaths last week were 1,156 (having been in the previous week 1,274), which is 140 below the estimated average. Scarletina and diphtheria are still very prevalent. Small-pox has much decreased. The total number of births was 1,940. According to Dr. Letheby's report, the sanitary state of the City was also favourable, there having been only 33 deaths, the number for the corresponding weeks of the last three years being 70.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A deputation had an interview with the Bishop of London, at London House, on the subject of the bill now before Parliament for legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister, the object of the deputation being to solicit his lordship's support of that measure in the House of Lords. The deputation was introduced by Viscount Bury, M.P., the mover of the bill, supported by Mr. Henry Schneider, M.P. for Norwich, Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P. for Pontefract, Mr. Edward Akroyd, M.P. for Huddersfield, Mr. Knatchbull Huggess, M.P. for Sandwich, Sir James Duke, M.P. for London, the Hon. William Monson, M.P. for Reigate, Mr. R. Spooner, M.P. for Warwick, Mr. William Wood, M.P. for Pontefract, Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P. for Peterborough, Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P. for Middlesex, Mr. Bailey, M.P. for Manchester, Captain J. Greene, M.P. for Kilkenny, Mr. Sutton Western, M.P. for Maldon, Mr. William Scholefield, M.P. for Birmingham, Mr. J. P. Brown Westhead, M.P. for York city; Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, Mr. Thomas Eykyn, and others. The Bishop, after hearing the arguments and explanations with great attention, and satisfying himself by inquiries on several points, expressed his intention of giving the matter his serious consideration. The subject was one of growing importance, and every year rendered it more and more necessary that it should be settled. He could assure the deputation that he would not neglect to give to the consideration of the subject his best and earliest attention.



**ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.**—Mr. Thomas Broadwood, of the Dawn cutter, has been elected Vice-Commodore of the above club. The vacant office of Rear is expected also to be filled up in a few days. This yachting society already numbers above five hundred members, and boasts a very large fleet of yachts.

**THE CRINAN CANAL.**—A farmer on the banks of the canal, who suffered by the late terrible overflowing of the waters, says, "My farm was swept over (almost every foot of it, excepting the knolls, where the dwelling-house stands) by a volume of water not less than ten feet deep. Six of my corn stacks were taken away clean, and as far as I saw them, going down towards the sea, they were quite whole—not one sheaf of them removed from another. The place where the water broke forth and entered into the canal is about 100 yards above Carinban Inn. It carried walls, embankments, locks, and everything that stood in its way before it. The walls and roof of the inn are still standing, but all the man's furniture and effects are a total wreck. You can have no idea, nor can I describe to you, the appearance of the first approach of the flood coming down my meadows, about a mile above my house. The noise of the waters was most alarming; they carried everything before them, the cattle and people that happened to be on the road at the time flying for their lives. I was in bed when the alarm was first given; and you may depend upon it there was very little time lost in dressing. I had just got all my cattle and horses out of the byres and stables, and up on to the high ground at my own door, when in a few minutes I was completely surrounded—nothing to be heard but the roaring of waters on all sides of me, my friends and neighbours meanwhile running round the sides of the hills seeking me, thinking they would never see me again until they found me in Lochline among the fresh herrings. The canal is in the hands of Government, and it is hoped that they will not allow me and others to come to such a sad loss."—*Glasgow Herald*.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ROME.**—Of course the visit of the heir to the throne of England to the city of Romulus will be a season of vast interest and excitement to the tuft-hunters—whose name is legion—and the quidnuncs, who are as innumerable as the sands of the sea-shore. The English colony at Rome have already, we hear, gone out to meet the Prince, *en masse*, in carriages, tandems, and one-horse chaises. The members of the English Club will be anxious to secure the eldest son of Queen Victoria as an honorary member; and the subscribers to the Roman Hunt will be eager to enlist his Royal Highness for a scamper across country, and to show him that a fox can be as malodorous and as cunning in the campagna as in Leicestershire. There may be some wiseacres who look at the young Prince's sojourn at Rome as the first step towards a concordat between our Sovereign and the Pope, or the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Court of the Quirinal. Another section of the idle and impertinent may be intent on match-making, and build up straightway a phantom marriage between the Prince of Wales and the sister of Prince Albrecht of Prussia. Darker misgivings may exist nearer home; but we trust they are destitute of foundation. We do not think there is the slightest necessity for Clapham to be up in arms, for the Protestant Association and Mr. Paul Fosskett to sound the warning trumpet, or for Exeter-hall to match the popguns of its platform against the "thunders of the Vatican." Poor old Papan thunderbolts! they are very flimsy and wire-drawn now—are useful as tropes to point a paragraph and adorn a diatribe—but nothing more. The Protestantism of the Prince of Wales rests on too sure and firm a basis to be shaken by all the bulls in Bull-dom, from "unigenitus" to "in cana Domini"—by all the shovel-hats of the Propaganda or exempts of the Holy Office, or by all the persuasive artillery brought to bear on the distinguished stranger by the General of the Jesuits. That Protestantism has its firmest foundation in the education and the precepts of an admirable mother, and in the enthusiastic confidence of a free people, whose Protestantism is the chiefest element of the liberty they enjoy—who have poured forth their blood and their treasure for ages in the maintenance of Protestant principles—and who, all traditionally loyal as they are, sternly bade the heir of a hundred kings stand aside, and shook the genealogical tree of Europe to its very last bough to find a descendant of the Stuarts who professed the tenets of Luther. Of scarcely any political or theological importance, the visit of the Prince of Wales to Pio Nono is, nevertheless, one of considerable social significance.

—*Telegraph*.  
**EPISCOPAL.**—On Thursday the ceremony of consecrating Dr. Hills, late incumbent of Great Yarmouth, to the bishopric of British Columbia, took place in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large number of bishops, clergy, and former parishioners of the new prelate.

**MR. R. V. BOYLE.**—This gentleman, the civil engineer of the East India Railway, whose services in the defence of Arrah were as conspicuous and valuable as his share in the fighting and his skill in preparing the feeble little post were great, has been munificently rewarded by the Government. He has received a grant of land worth 1,000l. per annum, free of taxes during his lifetime; after his death to be charged with 500l. per annum. The lands belonged to Koer Singh. A correspondent of the *Times* says, "In this case the Government seems to have set an admirable precedent, and there are surely many gentlemen to whom similar grants might be made, with advantage to the State and to their own contentment. I do not mean to disparage the services of my old schoolfellow, but he would, doubtless, be glad to see others of the class of Englishmen in India to which he belongs rewarded, in proportion to their services, by the Government, on which they have not the claims possessed by the covenanted or uncovenanted servants of the old Company, or the soldiers and sailors who fought side by side with civilians in the common cause."

**FRENCH ARTILLERY.**—The rifled cannon, with which Louis Napoleon expects to do so much, are thus described in a letter from Paris:—"The new system of artillery which has been under examination for more than two years past is, I am assured, completed, and the last experiments have decided its adoption. The various calibres that before existed are, according to this plan, reduced to two—12-pounders or siege guns, and 4-pounders field-guns. The pieces are rifled; the projectiles are hollow, and produce a double effect—that of solid shot and of shell. Their form is conical, and leaden *ailettes* give to the ball a precision never obtained before. In order to give an idea of the terrible effects of these new pieces, it suffices to say that a 12-pounder (new model) will, with one-half the number of shots of the old pieces of 24, produce the same effect; and the new pattern 12-pounder produces at 70 metres the same result as the old 24 at 35, and requires no more than one-sixth of the charge. The projectiles penetrate into a block of stone of the hardest cement, to an extent of 80 centimetres, and an enormous breach is made by the explosion. The advantages of the 4-pounder are still more remarkable. It requires but 500 grammes of powder to throw a ball a distance of one kilometrical league. The precision is such that at the distance of 3,100 metres it strikes a single man on horseback, and at that distance would destroy a body of cavalry or infantry. All the pieces constructed on the new system are loaded at the muzzle, the loading at the breech being given up, as many experiments have shown it to be inconvenient, and even dangerous—so much so as to counterbalance the advantages. Scientific men affirm that these improvements have raised the art of destruction by artillery to all but perfection."

**SOMETHING LIKE A QUESTION.**—Happening to be in Court during the trial of the case *Dickson v. Lord Wilton*, Mr. Punch was much struck with the briefness, neatness, and precision of the questions which her Majesty's Attorney-General, Sir E. Kelly, put to the witnesses. One of these questions was so beautifully epigrammatic, that Mr. Punch could not help taking a note of it, that he might preserve it as a model for cross-examining counsel. The punctuation is exactly Sir Fitzroy's:—"Now Colonel Dickson will you be kind enough—I hope that you will indulge me so far my Lord—I am now coming to more general matters—but I wish just to satisfy myself on one or two points affecting these matters of account—those I mean we went into yesterday—Colonel Dickson now are you prepared to say from all your lengthened experience both in the Line and in the Militia here and elsewhere in the service of Her Majesty speaking as an officer you know to give me an answer—I am obliged to put this my Lord to give me an answer to one simple question—You have here two items Colonel Wilton—I mean Dickson—can you I say from your own knowledge now do let me ask you looking at the fact that after perusing these accounts I must take the answer as you give it to me you know you yourself being most capable in many years' service both in the Line and in the Militia since you paid the money as you told me yesterday—Can you say I say—(Lord C. "Really Mr. Attorney")—I really must say my Lord that my learned friends who had more time to devote to this particular head of inquiry than myself cannot find at least in these vouchers how to account for certain discrepancies—can you of our own knowledge and tell me as briefly as possible I will thank you not to waste time by many words—Now be good enough to give me a plain answer." No wonder the trial was so short, and the verdict so logical.

—*Punch*.  
**LORD COWLEY.**—His Excellency arrived in London from Paris this week. He has been entrusted with a special mission to Vienna, with the object of effecting a pacific arrangement between France and Austria.

**SIR W. ARMSTRONG.**—At her Majesty's levée, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Armstrong, the inventor of the new rifle gun, who is further described as "Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance." This appointment is a very significant fact. Indeed, the effect that will be produced upon our armaments by the introduction of the rifled ordnance invented by Sir W. Armstrong is the most important branch of any question respecting the National Defences. If these new inventions turn out to be as formidable in practice as they are startling in description, it would seem as though all the old military and naval arrangements of the world must soon pass away like the airy *dramatis personæ* of a morning's dream. What known fabric that floats upon the sea—aye, or what existing fortress raised by human hands—could resist a storm of bolts and shells, each of 80 lb. or 90 lb. weight, and cast from a distance of from five to seven miles? We congratulate her Majesty most loyally on her last new knight—Sir William Armstrong.—*Times*.

**SINGULAR STATEMENT.**—At the last ordinary meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, the Rev. W. Gaskell read the following extract from a letter, "Admiral Cosby told me that at the time that we were in possession of Corsica, and when Sir Gilbert Elliott was Governor-General of the island, General Paoli introduced Bonaparte, then a young man, to the Governor and to the Admiral, as a friend of his who would be glad to be employed in the service of England; but these men, not having Lavater's skill in physiognomy, rejected the proposal, which obliged Bonaparte to offer his services to the French, and this was the rise of Bonaparte's fortunes."

**DEATHS.**—On Wednesday was announced the decease of Mr. Abel Smith, the head of the banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Co. Mr. Smith was in Parliament for upwards of thirty years, and sat for a greater part of that time for Hertfordshire.—Mr. W. Baker, the coroner for the eastern division of the county of Middlesex, died at his residence in the Regent's-park on Tuesday. His duties, for a time, will be transferred to Mr. Wakley.

**ELECTION ITEMS.**—The Ennisillen election ended in favour of the Hon. Mr. Cole. Three other candidates were far behind, one of them polling only one vote.—For Greenwich, we hear that Mr. Montague Chambers will not stand, and at present the unopposed candidate is Mr. Angerstein.—At the East Worcestershire election, Mr. Calthorpe has been returned. The numbers polled were: Calthorpe, 2,284; Pakington, 1,963.—Mr. Edwin James was elected for Marylebone on Thursday, by a majority of 3,202.

**DR. BUNTING'S NEW SYSTEM OF HORSE-BREAKING.**—Dr. Bunting had the honour of appearing before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Members of the Royal Family, by command, on Thursday the 17th instant, for the purpose of displaying his new Horse-break, and his method of subduing horses. The exhibition took place at the Riding School, Buckingham Palace, under the superintendence of Mr. Meyer. One of the royal carriage-horses was first put into the break, and her Majesty and his Royal Highness expressed their entire satisfaction of the simplicity of the construction of the machine, as well as of its great utility. A horse belonging to Colonel Mountjoy Martyn, 2nd Life Guards, on which every previous effort to tame had proved unavailing, was then exhibited, when Dr. Bunting, without the use of straps, induced the animal to lie down, get up, follow him, curve, pivot, and stand on a sort of platform. This exhibition elicited the warm approval of the royal party, and the horse is now, we understand, rendered so perfectly tractable as to be ridden with the greatest ease. The doctor then operated upon one of the royal ponies belonging to her Majesty, without the assistance of the break, with which her Majesty and the Prince also expressed their great satisfaction. Many of the nobility and others interested in the management of horses have since witnessed the advantages to be derived from the use of Dr. Bunting's invention, at Mr. East's stables, White Horse-street, Piccadilly, and from the simplicity and inexpensive nature of the machine, it will no doubt be generally adopted. By its use, the breaking and biting of colts and other horses, which have hitherto been a work of time, and attended with considerable expense, may be performed in a few days, and at a trifling cost, with the certainty of the most vicious animal being rendered perfectly and permanently tractable, without the adoption of either violence or punishment. Dr. Bunting, who has recently arrived from Montreal, will shortly take his departure to exhibit his invention to the crowned heads of Europe.

**MINISTERIAL.**—It is stated that Lord Derby has issued a circular to his Conservative supporters, inviting them to meet him on the first of next month, that is to say, on the day after Mr. Disraeli has submitted his Reform Bill.

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &amp;c.

## LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

Among the gentlemen who are climbing the steep where Fame's "proud temple shines afar,"—that temple sanctified by the altar of Themis—no slight commotion has been aroused by the determination of the Benchers of the various Inns of Court to compel every candidate for admission to the bar to undergo the perils of an examination. This is an old scheme among the big-wigs of Lincoln's Inn, and the prevalent mania for competitive examinations has given them an excuse for carrying it out. The pretence for doing so is, that the bar is overstocked with men who have not learnt their profession; but how these will be cured by establishing the cramming and examination system, it would be difficult to show. One effect this compulsory examination will certainly have, will be to drive from the gates of the Inns of Court those country gentlemen and idle men of fortune who have hitherto regarded the three years of terms at the bar as the least profitless method of sauntering through that space of time, and whose experiences at the Inner Temple have done much to render them sensible men of the world, and a little to emancipate them from the thralldom of the justice's clerk, to which country magistrates are generally submitted.

Mention of the Inns of Court reminds us that a recent pensioner of Gray's Inn, a gentleman who has won his literary spurs, was called to the position of outer barrister. The gentleman we refer to is Mr. Joseph Thackwell, the eldest son of Lieutenant-General Thackwell, G.C.B., whose book on "The Second Sikh War" was so favourably received. Mr. Thackwell has been in the army, and served in India as aide-de-camp to Sir Joseph Thackwell. Thus he adds another to the choice band of lawyers militant, and, like Mr. Kenyon Parker, the present Lord Chancellor, and others, laid down the uniform of the soldier to don the wig and gown of the Forum.

Messrs. Longman, in their "Notes on Books," announce that an association has recently been formed in London called the Alpine Club. The first token of the activity of this new society is to be a volume, entitled "Peaks and Passes of the Alps," by members of the Alpine Club, which will be published in May, illustrated with route-maps and plates. Mr. William Longman, himself a very enthusiastic cragsman, and whose alpenstock is known in most of the glaciers of Switzerland, is amongst its most energetic members.

Messrs. Longman also announce for immediate publication, in addition to the works mentioned in our last—"A Lady's Tour round Monte Rosa; with visits to the Italian Valleys of Anzasca, Mastalone, Camasco, Sesia, Lys, Challant, Aosta, and Cogne: in a series of excursions in the years 1850, 1856, 1858." The "Art of Dining," by L. F. Simpson Esq., is a translation of Brillat de Savarin's celebrated work, the "Physiologie du Gout." They also promise a new volume of travels, entitled "Pyrenees from West to East," by C. R. Weld, Esq., the Secretary of the Royal Society; a new work on popular astronomy, entitled "Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes," by the Rev. T. W. Webb; the third volume of Captain Brialmont's "Life of the Duke of Wellington;" an English edition of Pallarke's "Life of Schiller," translated by Lady Wallace; a new work on the Dog, by Stonehenge, the *nom de plume* of J. H. Walsh, Esq., the present editor of the *Field*; a series of rudimentary and advanced books on the Indian languages, edited by Professor Monier Williams; several excellent school books; a volume of "Letters by the late Lieut.-Colonel Sir Augustus Simon Fraser," edited by Major-General Sabine; a new work on Horses, by Capt. Vere D. Hunt; two new works on Mineralogy and Geology, by Mr. H. W. Bristow, F.G.S.; and a volume entitled "The Principles of Beauty," by the late Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, the historian of Port Royal.

Mr. W. W. Fyfe, the editor of the *Dorset County Chronicle*, has in the press a work entitled, "Agricultural Science Applied in Practice."

Messrs. Fullarton, of Edinburgh, are preparing a commemorative volume of the Burns centenary celebrations, to be edited by Mr. James Ballantine. All the speeches delivered at the numerous festivals are to be reported as fully as possible.

We have a few items of miscellaneous literary gossip to record. Mr. Charles Dickens is in treaty with an American agent, who wishes to induce him to give a set of readings in the States. Something about a guarantee for 30,000*l.* has been mentioned. If this is to be carried out, what is to become of the new periodical mentioned in our last, the preparations for which are really advancing? There is a rumour in the press world that Mr. Ingram has parted with the *London Journal* to Messrs. Bradbury and Evans.

A better piece of business management has been effected by Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, the publishers of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," who gave Lord Macaulay a large sum to contribute the article "Pitt," and the result is, they are now advertising a re-issue of the earlier volumes.

MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF  
GEORGE IV.

*Memoirs of the Court of George IV.* From Original Family Documents. By the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. In 2 vols.

Hurst and Blackett. THESE two volumes form a sequel to the Duke of Buckingham's last publication—the "Memoirs of the Court of the Regency," and bring the long history of the Georges—as illustrated by the private correspondence of the Grenville family—down to the death of his most gracious Majesty, the fourth of that name. The period comprised is from 1820 to 1830—a period of great interest to us, to whom it has already become historical; for those days saw the break up of the old Tory power, and the beginning of those reforms which were so long and so insolently resisted. The grim apparition of Jacobinism, so often invoked by the friends of order, and the supporters of the "Holy Alliance," had begun to lose its effects. Politicians of the school of Perceval, Sidmouth, and Vansittart were clearly on the wane; even the authority of "Old Baggis" had lost its bloom and freshness, and young Mr. Peel must have felt Toryism to be not quite so good a game as his predecessors had found it. Out of doors a spirit of discontent had grown up, which, though it looked as yet to no definite scheme of reform, was the evident forerunner of a great change. Cabinets were uneasy and short-lived, or subject to modifications which left them no trace of their original character. Poor old Lord Liverpool—the "faithful Jenkinson" of his late royal master—was bewildered by a sea of troubles which no one dreamed of as formidable when the century was younger and "strong governments" in fashion; unruly colleagues who looked sideways at the people; hungry Whigs, who talked loudly of reforms, and intrigued with the King's mistress; Queen's men and King's men, Radicals and disappointed Tories, for whom a world of places, a bushel of stars, a league of ribbons, or a whole black-book of pensions, would not suffice; while economy and retrenchment were loudly demanded, and "Orator Hunt," and obstinate Mr. How, and the famous Sir Francis Burdett, and the terrible Cobbett, talked sedition; and the Rev. Joseph Harrison told the populace that "King, princes, dukes, Lords, Commons, archbishops, bishops, prelates, rectors, and high constables" were "all corrupt," and "the time near at hand when they would be upset." The actors in those scenes, and the spectators of the world's doings in those turbulent times, saw these things from many points of view. To his gouty and much shaken Majesty—now an "Adonis" of not forty, but nearly sixty—seeking shelter from business and annoyance at "The Cottage," near Virginia Water; to her Majesty Caroline of Brunswick (herself both black and white, as suited the beholder's eyes); to Grey, the reformer, and Eldon, the obstructor; to Sydney Smith, the witty Whig, and Canning, the lively and not too decided Tory; to the great Duke, ever ready to take the helm in Toryism's evil

days; to the philosophic Bentham, in his quiet retreat at Westminster, digging deep into the foundations of political philosophy, the world was not always the same world, or the struggle of one aspect. To know the history of those times we must try to look at them with many eyes. In the present volumes we see them from yet another point of view, which may be called the Grenville aspect. How did the earthquakes which disturbed the political world affect the prospect of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Buckingham, and his friends and relatives. This was the question ever uppermost in the mind of the diligent, faithful Mr. W. H. Fremantle, as he chronicled the intrigues of parties in his study in May Fair for the benefit of the Marquis in the country; and it is the letters of Mr. Fremantle, of Lord Grenville, and Mr. Thomas Grenville, with a few other correspondents of the Marquis, which, knitted together with a slender thread of comment, form the substance of these volumes.

There were petty troubles enough for the ministers when the old King lay dead. Even the expense of the coronation was dreaded. "The King," says old Thomas Grenville, would not like it unless it be expensive, and Van. knows not how to pay for it if it is. Nevertheless, the King had his way. "He has been pretty well disposed to part with us all," says Lord Eldon, "because we would not make additions to his revenue;" adding, "I could not bring myself to oppress the country at present by additional taxation for that purpose."

"I am glad," he writes to the Marquis, "to hear you have good accounts from every part of the Bucks Yeomanry. Everything looks too fearful to allow me the expression of anything but the most heartfelt regret that, on a question which in three weeks may decide upon the fate of the country, there should be a single Grenville found among those whom we may have to fear and (dreadful to think) to resist! I shall return with you to town, for if there is danger where my brother and you are, there will I be."

But the chief embarrassment was the determination of the Queen to come to England, and be present at the coronation. The history of that event is too well known to require illustration from the gossip in these letters. The Queen's popularity with the Liberals; her "coach and six," in which she used to come up to town from Hammer-smith; her long trial with all its scandals; the struggles of the stout lady, in a large hat surmounted by a plume of feathers, to get into the Abbey at the coronation; her declining popularity and sudden death, are known to every one. The dreaded days passed away without even carrying with them the feeble Lord Liverpool; and the King breathed again. But the dangers had been of no imaginary kind. The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville forgot for a while to gloat over rare volumes, "tall copies," and *éditiones principes*, and stared aghast at the coming ruin:—

Ministers were mobbed in the streets, and greeted with groans and hisses, and formidable missiles. Lord Sidmouth never drove out without a case of loaded pistols on the seat of the carriage. The funds fell. Attempts were known to have been made, with success, to tamper with the army, and the people openly called upon the soldiers to come out and join them. One of the regiments of guards, quartered at Charing Cross, exhibited such a decidedly mutinous spirit that the Duke of Wellington was sent for, who "at once ordered them off to Portsmouth." Mr. Fremantle writes word that "there are some alehouses open, where the soldiers may go and drink and eat for nothing, provided they will drink 'Prosperity and health to the Queen.' The King grows daily more unpopular, and is the only individual in the kingdom insensible to it." And again Mr. Grenville says:—

"It seems now understood that the whole militia will be called out. Manchester \* \* (as Harriet writes) is bad as ever. Scotland is still only quiet from the military force there, but the temper is said to be as bad as ever."

No whit the less was Mr. Fremantle's alarm at the wickedness of the press of those days—the



ribald and licentious publications, which, instead of writing in the interest of the King, or the Grenvilles, furnished the people with squibs and lampoons upon the objects of popular dislike. Independent Whigs, and Cobbettite publications, "now circulating most extensively," appear, in Mr. Fremantle's eyes, "dangerous, much beyond anything I can describe. I have," he writes, "an opportunity of seeing them, and can speak, therefore, from knowledge; and the Government taking no steps (knowing, perhaps, they cannot depend on a jury) to prosecute." Though, by the way, we read pretty often of "informations," and the incarceration of unfortunate editors; but of course not often enough for Mr. Fremantle. It is somewhat inconsistent with the contempt for the press, exhibited by the Marquis's correspondents, to find them occasionally inquiring whether he had "procured any clue which may enable us to patronise a newspaper;" but the editor of these volumes acknowledges that there were exceptions—Theodore Hook, for instance, who, the Duke tells us, "in the columns of the John Bull, made the respectable portion of the Queenites heartily ashamed of their cause." Even the King's retirement was invaded by this pest, and his Majesty's temper ruffled, as appears by the following letter, which will serve as a specimen of royal grammar:—

"THE KING TO LORD ELDON.

"Brighton, Jan. 9, 1821

"MY DEAR LORD,

"As the Courts of Law will now open within a few days, I am desirous to know the decision that has been taken by the Attorney-General upon the mode in which all the vendors of treason, and libellers, such as Benbow, &c. &c., are to be prosecuted. This is a measure so vitally indispensable to my feelings, as well as to the country, that I must insist that no further loss of time should be suffered to elapse before proceedings be instituted. It is clear beyond dispute, from the improvement of the public mind, and the loyalty which the country is now everywhere displaying, if properly cultivated and turned to the best advantage by Ministers, that the Government will thereby be enabled to repair, to the country and to me, those evils of the magnitude of which there can be but one opinion. This I write to you in your double capacity as a friend and a Minister; and I wish, under the same feelings to Lord Sidmouth, that you would communicate my opinions and determination to him.

"Always, my dear Lord,

"Very sincerely yours,

"G. R."

The position of the Marquis of Buckingham and his friends at this time appears to have been peculiar, though not difficult to understand. They were neither of the Liverpool Government, nor of the Opposition. One of their number peevishly, but not inaptly, describes their position towards the ministry, as that of "hackney coaches bound to remain on the stand, whatever the weather may be, till they shall make up their minds to call us." A deep horror of Lord Grey's party of Reformers kept them from opposing the Government heartily:—

"The manner (says Lord Grenville) in which the Opposition have of late years, most unfortunately for themselves and for the country, been drawn on to mix themselves up with projects of reform, and with the countenance and defence of reformers of the wildest description, seems to me, I regret to say, to throw the balance at this time wholly on the side of their opponents."

Mr. Thomas Grenville nervously suggests that the Government may "court popularity among the lower ranks by measures, under the specious name of reform, which might irreversibly ruin the constitution of the country before they could be displaced;" and Mr. Fremantle becomes occasionally "low-spirited" about the aspect of affairs, declaring that "one cannot calculate on anything else but subversion of all government and authority, if this is to go on; and how it is to end no one can foresee." Mr. Fremantle, however, finds consolation in the power for mischief of the Grenville *coterie*. "All your members (he writes the Marquis) were present yesterday, and if we had voted against the Government, only see how we would have diminished their numbers." Poor Lord Liverpool found it impossible to keep head against Whigs and Radicals without the Grenvilles. He threw them a Garter, then a Dukedom, then places and embassies; and so helped to stave off ruin till he died.

Amid the dryer details of political manoeuvres we have occasional glimpses of the King, which are curious. For all the troubles of the beginning of his reign he appears to have had but one cure—

retirement in "The Cottage," and his favorite Lady Conyngham—sometimes in bed all day with the gout, sometimes angling in the lake, not half so anxious about "the nation" and the Constitution as Mr. Thomas Fremantle, or Mr. Croker, who saw the country rapidly "going to the devil." When the King drove about, dragoons were posted on the roads to warn the people away. Mr. Fremantle laments that, when in town, his Majesty "never shows himself," and adds "he has never been out of Carlton House. Lady Conyngham goes to him of an evening, and he has had his usual dinners of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Forester and two or three of this description. His language is only about the coronation and Lady C., very little of the state of the country." At the coronation—to which the Queen was refused admission, on the ground of improprieties of conduct—Lady Conyngham was accommodated with a "private box." The correspondents of the Marquis are loud in complaint of her "folly and rapacity." Mr. Fremantle, writing upon ministerial prospects, thus speaks of the lady's influence over her royal lover:—

"The more I hear and see of the matter, the more convinced I am that the whole thing hangs on a thread; that if the King dared turn them out he would; that is, he would submit to the influence of Lady C. in so doing; but I don't know that if it were not but for this influence he would be so disposed. That the Cabinet knowing this are cautious not to give him any good ground, and not to exasperate him at the present moment. You cannot imagine the state of irritation in which the Duke was this morning, and I think not a little of it arose from the result of an interview which Lord Anglesea had with the King yesterday, for he said to me, among other things—'You have no idea the mischief that is done to us by person who have an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the King. Lord Anglesea saw him yesterday, and this has interfered already in our proposed military reductions.' Afterwards he said—'There are not less than five Pagets named for situations at the coronation.' I give you all this to show the tone and temper."

"I told him, when he was talking over the state of the House of Commons, that I thought if he could in the arrangement secure the most efficient of the present members of Government, together with your squadron Canning and Peel, such a Government might defy not only the Opposition, but all the folly, or indiscretion, or passion of the King; to which he said, 'It is the only Government that ought to be formed.' Nothing could exceed his indignation and abuse of Lady C.—He said the situation in which she was now placed was one she had been seeking for twenty years; that her whole object was patronage and patronage alone; that she mingled in everything she could, and it was entirely owing to the necessary interference of the Government on one or two points, and the offence given by Lady Castlereagh in not inviting her, that her present animosity to the Government proceeded, and the consequent difficulties with the King."

A slight revival of the King's popularity took place after the excitement of the Queen's trial had subsided; and his visit to Dublin in 1821 appears to have been considered a hit, notwithstanding that rebellion followed very hard upon the royal departure. There are some amusing notes of the visit among the letters. In Sir William Kingston's memoirs is a letter from the King, describing the storm in crossing the Channel, in which the royal yacht had nearly foundered; but his Majesty must have forgotten some of the particulars of the voyage, which Mr. Fremantle thus supplies:—

"I don't know whether you have heard any of the details from Ireland, but the conduct of the Irish is beyond all conception of loyalty and adulation, and I fear will serve to strengthen those feelings of self-will and personal authority which are at all times uppermost in The Mind. The passage to Dublin was occupied in eating goose-pie and drinking whiskey, in which his Majesty partook most abundantly, singing many joyous songs, and being in a state, on his arrival, to double in sight even the numbers of his gracious subjects assembled on the pier to receive him. The fact was, that they were in the last stage of intoxication. However, they got him to the Park. Lady C.—has been almost constantly at the Phoenix Park, but has not appeared much in public."

Later, Mr. Fremantle adds:—

"I never in my life heard of anything equal to the King's infatuation and conduct towards Lady C.—She lived exclusively with him during the whole time he was in Ireland, at the Phoenix Park. When he went to Slane, she received him dressed out as for a drawing room. He saluted her, and they then retired alone to her apartments. A yacht is left to bring her over, and she and the whole family

go to Hanover. I hear the Irish are outrageously jealous of her, and, though courting her to the greatest degree, are aloud in their indignation at Lord C.—This is just like them."

The Marquis's diligent correspondent furnishes another anecdote of this journey worth quoting:—

"The King in his journey home overtook Lord and Lady Harcourt (now the bosom friends of Lady C.), stopped them, got out of his carriage, and sat with them for a quarter of an hour in the public road, recounting all his perilous adventures at sea, and flattering reception in Ireland. Lady Harcourt told me his pious acknowledgment for his great escape of being shipwrecked was quite edifying, and the very great change in his moral habits and religious feelings was quite astonishing, and all owing to Lady C."

How the King next went to Scotland—how the first Scotchman that came in the drizzling rain aboard the Royal Yacht to present him with St. Andrew's Cross in silver, from the ladies of "Auld Reekie," was the illustrious, though, it must be confessed, somewhat obsequious author of "Waverley"—how the King invites Sir Walter to a bumper of whiskey, which having done, the latter requested "permission to keep the glass," and placed it carefully in the tail of his coat—and how Sir Walter, going home, found the poet Crabbe there, and in welcoming him forgot the precious relic, till sitting down he crushed it to atoms, "not without inflicting on himself a severe scratch," is subsequently narrated by the noble editor, "as well as how the gouty King appeared in the Highland costume, and was disgusted at the presence of the fat and vulgar Lord Mayor in exactly the same attire. There are some other traits of Sir Walter Scott, which are not very pleasing."

Among other interesting documents in the volumes is the following letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Duke of Buckingham, explaining his famous duel with the Earl of Winchelsea, for attributing to him "insidious designs" in acceding to the Catholic Relief Bill:—

"THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

"London, April 21st, 18 9.

"MY DEAR DUKE,

"I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 6th, which I received this morning."

"The truth is that the duel with Lord Winchelsea was as much part of the Roman Catholic question, and it was as necessary to undertake it, and carry it out to the extremity to which I did carry it, as it was to do everything else which I did do to attain the object I had in view."

"I was living here for some time in an atmosphere of calumny. I could do nothing that was not misrepresented as having some bad purpose in view. If my physician called upon me, it was for treasonable purposes. If I said a word, whether in Parliament or elsewhere, it was misrepresented for the purpose of fixing upon me some gross delusion or falsehood. Even my conversations with the King were repeated, misrepresented and commented upon; and all for the purpose of shaking the credit which the Parliament were inclined to give to what I said."

"The courts of justice were shut, and not to open till May. I knew that the Bill must pass, or be lost, before the 15th of April."

In this state of things Lord Winchelsea published his furious letter. I immediately perceived the advantage it gave me, and I determined to act upon it in such a tone as would certainly put me in the right. Not only I was successful in the execution of my project, but the project itself produced the effect which I looked for, and intended that it should produce. The atmosphere of calumny in which I had been for some time living cleared away. The system of calumny was discontinued. Men were ashamed of repeating what had been told to them; and I have reason to believe, moreover, that intentions not short of criminal were given up in consequence of remonstrances from some of the most prudent of the party, who came forward in consequence of the duel. I am afraid that the event itself shocked many good men; but I am certain that the public interests at the moment required that I should do what I did."

"Everything is now quiet, and in Ireland we have full reason to be satisfied. We must, however, lose no time in doing everything else that is possible to promote the prosperity of that country."

"Believe me, my dear Duke,

"Ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON."

The reign of the good King George was now rapidly drawing to a close. People talked but lately of a new wife for him, and even of a new mistress, in the person of "Lady L—"; but his health grew worse and worse, and he spent much of his time in bed, and became, with his increased rotundity and "tallowy face," so much less charm-

ing a sovereign than Sir Walter and other persons had thought him, that even "Lady ——" appears to have occasionally deserted him:—

"The King (says Fremantle) still in his bed, sulky, out of humour, and therefore venting his spleen when and where he can. It all, however, originates in the domestic concerns. Lady ——" is not gone back, and cannot be prevailed upon to embark again so soon as an exile to the royal cottage; until this is brought to bear he will be restless and angry, and therefore I think it worth while for his Ministers to lay a petition before her."

By and bye the King's state grew so bad that he begged to be excused from the irksome duty of signing documents; after which political persons of all parties discovered qualities, no whit less admirable and amiable, in his brother and next successor, the Duke of Clarence.

"Your account (writes Lord Grenville to the Duke) of the visits to Bushy is amusing enough; but I have seen too many instances of such barefaced and undisguised meanness to be at all surprised at it. If our future Queen really is, as she is said to be, a woman of sense, what an opinion she must form of her visitors."

The King's physicians gathered round the royal bed and shook their heads. Sir William Knighton ventured "to call his Majesty's attention to religious subjects, and placed, unordered, a quarto Bible of large type upon the dressing-table;" and his Majesty expired on the 26th of June, 1830, and in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

"Thus calmly (says the present Duke of Buckingham) passed from the world a monarch, whom those who enjoyed the best opportunity of knowing intimately, pronounced the kindest of friends and the most affectionate of masters. Sir Walter Scott, shortly after the event expressed the following opinion:—"I trouble you with this intrusion to express my deep sorrow for the loss of a Sovereign whose gentle and generous disposition, and singular [kind] manner and captivating conversation, rendered him as much the darling of private society, as his heartfelt interest in the general welfare of the country, and the constant and steady course of wise measures by which he raised his reign to such a state of triumphal prosperity, made him justly delighted in by his subjects."

"Estimates of his Majesty's character have been formed by persons who never received favors at his hands, or could have been influenced by the sunshine of the royal countenance; and they, as might be anticipated, are of a totally different complexion. But there can be no use now in dwelling on his failings."

Kings are happy in their apologists.

There is a deficiency in these volumes which cannot fail to strike the reader. Scarcely a letter will be found from the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Buckingham himself, the chief of the *coterie*. Nevertheless, the letters and other documents reveal much of the secret history of parties, and they cannot be dispensed with by future historians of the reign of our last King George; and they certainly abound in entertaining matter.

#### THE ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

*The Armies of the Great Powers.* By Lascelles Wrexall. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE author of this book has seen some service as a member of the Turkish Contingent during the late Crimean war, and he was for some time the editor of the *Naval and Military Herald*, where many of the papers appeared which are now collected in the volume before us. The information he is able to lay before his reader comes rather opportunely at the present hour, when Continental ambassadors are summoned from Paris to attend our Cabinet Councils, and every day we hear louder rumours of a general European war. Whatever may be the opinion about the folly of those nations who waste their capital, which is their strength, in keeping up enormous bodies of idle, consuming, unproductive men, those armies exist as great and melancholy facts, and it is not wise to turn a deaf ear to any intelligence that can be given us about them. Though our author is a blind adherent of a Tory Government—though he firmly believes in everything they have ever done, or rather have promised to try and do—though he boils over with indignation at the very mention of the Peace Society, and grows rabid at the statements of that Manchester school of politicians who only wish to check the senseless, reckless, unfruitful expenditure which continually drains the resources of the country, without giving hardly an effective ship, cannon, soldier, or sailor in return—though our

author stands up a little too obstinately for his own particular "leather," still he is, to some extent, a reliable and a welcome guide. Those who do not sympathise with his political opinions can separate the corn from the chaff, and take his facts and figures for what they are worth.

First in the list of armies comes the Austrian, because of its historical position as the oldest in Europe. It is a strange compound of nationalities, and, in this respect, is probably only surpassed by the Russian.

"Under the Emperor's banner are now collected: 1. Germans, from Upper and Lower Austria, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, and the German-speaking districts of Bohemia, Moravia, Transylvania, Hungary, and the coast. It may be assumed that one-fifth of the recruits, on entering the army, can speak German, although employing very different dialects. 2. Slavons, who are again subdivided into numerous races, who can scarcely understand each other. The more important of these Slavonic races, from which the Austrian army is recruited, are the Poles of Galicia and the Bukovina, the Czechs of Bohemia, the Slavon-speaking Moravians, Silesians, Styrians and Carnians, Sclavaks from Hungary and Transylvania, Dalmatians, Croats, and other races on the military border, with the exception of the Wallachs. At least two-fifths of all the recruits conscribed are drawn from these districts, and join the army without understanding a single word of German. The first business, then, is to teach these recruits sufficient German so as to understand the words of command, but all the Slavons evince an aptitude for learning languages. 3. Hungarians, or Magyars, from Hungary, Transylvania, and some portions of the military border, who are again subdivided into Cumans, Jacygis, and Czekler. About one-fifth of the Austrian army is drawn from the purely Hungarian race, and the men join the regiments without understanding a single word of German, which the Magyar learns with difficulty and repugnance. 4. Italians, consisting of Lombards, Venetians, Italian-speaking Dalmatians, and Southern Tyrolese. These also find a difficulty in learning German, although they possess great mental qualifications. 5. Wallachs, from Hungary, Transylvania, and the military border, who speak Wallachian or Romani, a corruption of Latin. With the exception of a few border battalions, there are no special Wallach regiments and companies in the Austrian army, but these men are generally dispersed through the Hungarian and Transylvanian regiments. In these regiments may also be found Gypsies, who are more useful through their cunning as sharpshooters than inclined to display their courage in close columns of attack."

The army is now exclusively made up by conscription through all the provinces of the empire, to which all classes, with some slight exceptions, are liable; and the period of service is universally established at eight years, with the engagement to serve two further years in the reserve, if events render this necessary. During peace the soldiers rarely remain longer than six years under arms, and substitution by money is permitted. The pay, food, and clothing are highly satisfactory—inferior to none in Europe, except the English; and under the barrack arrangements every attention is paid to regularity, cleanliness, and the health of the men. The discipline is very severe, and the punishment of the stick is still kept up. Gold and silver medals are sparingly given as rewards for distinguished services in the field—the gold medals being accompanied by double pay, and the silver medals by half additional pay. A decent pension is provided for non-commissioned officers, in the shape of secured situations in the excise, customs, or other Government offices, after a seven years' service, in addition to the original eight years.

A feudal taint clings to the Austrian army, in the system of appointing possessors of regiments. As each regiment is exclusively known by the name of its possessor ("Count Nugent," for example), and as these names, with some few permanent exceptions, are continually changing, there is no possibility of those traditions being kept up which have such influence in other armies. The possessors, if general officers, have great weight in the appointment of subalterns; and the promotion and transference of officers under the rank of field-officers come also within their patronage.

In the Polish regiments there are generally several Jews, who, if possessing courage, are the most valuable troops to be found in the whole Austrian army. The cavalry is very numerous and well equipped; and at the present day no European power can vie with this arm of the Austrian forces.

The militia is now entirely abolished, and a reserve system introduced under the two years' extra service, by which an available body of 100,000 experienced troops is always kept to fall back upon. Making every allowance for the requirements of home defence, the Emperor of Austria, at the present moment, has a perfectly equipped army of 400,000 men whom he can spare for foreign service, east or west.

Next in order comes the Prussian army, which is remarkable for its high educational standard, and the universality of its recruiting system.

"As universal service is the rule in Prussia, and every healthy man, without distinction of rank, must personally perform his military duty, the period a soldier remains in the standing army is short. The majority only serve three years—from twenty-one to twenty-four; after which they are enrolled for two further years in the reserve, and then pass to the landwehr of the first levy. Those persons who have asserted that the period of service is too short are, in our opinion, wrong. It must be borne in mind that the Prussian is aware, from his earliest years, that he will have to enter the army, and hence even his childish amusements bear a military stamp. This is more especially the case in the old Prussian provinces, where the lads are regularly divided into squads, and rendered conversant with their duties, long prior to being called on to serve. The national schools, so excellently managed in Prussia, and the fact of so many men of the higher classes entering the ranks, materially facilitate the task of giving the recruit his military education; and hence three years are amply sufficient for the ordinary duties of the soldier. The only case in which the period of service appears to us too short is in that of the light cavalry."

"Owing to the short period of service in the Prussian line, the military education is extremely strict. In no European army is there so much exercising; and soldiers are from morning to night on duty, or in the school-rooms where theoretic instruction is imparted. But the great defect of the Prussian system, we humbly conceive, is that these young recruits, if engaged in the field, would hardly endure fatigue, and heavy marching order. Whenever a Prussian *corps d'armée* sets out through any difficult terrain—and of this we obtained experience in the Badois revolution of 1849—during the first weeks the soldiers fall out in hundreds, and the ambulance carts are crowded. This is a defect which time, of course, will cure; nor must we forget that Prussia has a large reserve at her back, of men from twenty-four to twenty-six years of age, who are called out directly the army is placed on a war establishment. These men could be employed to fill up deficiencies; but, for all that, we apprehend that the Prussian system is very liable to entail the loss of a first campaign. What the result of a second would be, we have had no opportunity of deciding, as the only time we ever saw the Prussians in action was in Baden, where they had everything in their favour."

The Prussian army in time of peace amounts to little more than one-fifth of its war establishment, —a difference far greater than what is exhibited by any other country.

"A necessary consequence of this is, that mobilisation entails enormous sacrifices on the nation. Great care and consideration have certainly been displayed in carrying out the necessary arrangements for mobilisation in the minutest details, but, when carried into effect, much would be found defective in the system. The burden which would be entailed by a sudden *levée en masse* of the nation would be excessive. There is no doubt that Austria or France, owing to the system of centralisation which they have carried out, would be able to bring much larger armies into the field, and in a much shorter time than Prussia, even if she reckoned on her second levy for assistance, which is of a highly problematical nature. Still, we must not deny that what we saw effected by a nation of 17,000,000 inhabitants in 1850, was very remarkable; in spite of numerous defects, we could not refrain from admiring the rapidity and regularity with which the mobilisation can be effected, so soon as the nucleus of the Prussian nation entertains a conviction that the sacrifices demanded from it are necessary for the preservation of the national honour."

"A further proof that this universal necessity of bearing arms can produce great results in proportion to the population will best be seen from the census of 1847. At that period, in addition to guards, line, war reserve men, and landwehr, there were 240,000 so far exercised in arms that they could have been employed in war; so that there were at that time 750,000 men in the Prussian State, ready to defend their fatherland."

The French army at the present time possesses a strength of about 580,000 men, with 82,000 cavalry horses, and 1,182 guns intended to take



the field. Algeria can always be held by 25,000 men, and, deducting 120,000 men for depots, the rest of the army is at the free disposal of the Emperor, besides a reserve of 150,000 men, drawn from old non-commissioned officers who have served their time, and conscripts whom it has not been considered necessary to call out.

This army is drawn from a population of 36,000,000, speaking the same language and imbued with the same national feelings. The empire of France is centralised in Paris, a fact decidedly advantageous to perfect military government. In no other European army are the troops influenced by the same universal spirit. A French regiment does not bear the name of a varying possessor, nor the appellation of a province or a town, but merely a simple number. This number, however, is permanent, and has its appointed place in the history of the army. The great strength of the French army lies in its promotion from the ranks.

The French soldier is rendered intelligent, active, and independent; he is treated very strictly, and is obliged to exercise—no matter the state of the weather—for six or eight hours in the barrack-yard. The greatest possible variety is sought after, and he is even taught to dance and fence. According to law he is obliged to serve seven years; and even in times of the deepest peace he must serve continuously at least four years and a half. The discipline he is placed under is very strict, and the punishments for offences are very severe. A French court-martial orders the punishment of death where we should order penal servitude; and imprisonment for three days is very common in cases where an English soldier would get off with a reprimand.

"It cannot be denied, however, that this severe discipline of the French troops, which depends more on their military intelligence than on their mechanical obedience to their officers, possesses its dangerous aspect. This is more especially the case when the army has, through unexpected reverses, lost all confidence in the leaders, and the soldiers themselves have yielded up the hope that their bravery can give a successful turn to affairs. The history of the French army supplies us with repeated instances that, after the loss of a campaign, it becomes more demoralised, and the bands of discipline and military order are more thoroughly dissolved, than was ever the case in the Russian or Austrian armies. Like every man of sanguine temperament, the Frenchman soon grows desponding, and when this has once occurred, and the ambition which urges him on has lost its elasticity, he becomes the very worst soldier in the world. All the difficulties which he endured with a smile when advancing appear to him doubly heavy on a retreat, and as he feels no fear of his superiors, he no longer obeys their orders with such precision as is found in those armies where discipline founded on severity is maintained. Hence we are firmly convinced that, although French troops would always defeat an equal number of Russians, unless the accidents of *terrain* were too unfavourable, and that a French officer who allowed himself to be beaten would deserve to be tried by court-martial, still we hardly fancy that Frenchmen would have defended Sebastopol with that admirable perseverance which the troops under Prince Gortschakoff undoubtedly displayed."

One very excellent regulation is, that all brigadier-generals above sixty-two years of age, and generals of division over sixty-five, are transferred to what is called the 2nd Section, or reserve force, and can only be employed on active service within the frontiers upon half-pay. The French army happily knows nothing of aged officers who cannot mount their horses without assistance.

Next follows the Russian army; and here our author confesses himself to be stranded for want of authentic figures. The million of armed men which the autocrat is said to have at his disposal must be looked upon as a fable, in the absence of reliable information; though, at the battle of Waterloo, 600,000 Russians were on the march to the Rhine, and must have crushed Napoleon had not Wellington saved them the trouble.

The great animating features of the Russian army are passive obedience and religious fervour. They fight for their God and their Czar. The worst feature of the private soldier's life is the arbitrary manner in which he is treated. Every man's hand is raised against him, and he has no chance of redress. Nothing but a medal, gained in a campaign, will keep him inviolate from a blow, and procure him the protection of the law.

"Another peculiar organization in Russia is that

of the Military Colonies, founded by the Emperor Alexander I., on the termination of the war with France. Count Arakitscheyff drew up the original scheme, which immediately received the Imperial assent. The objects proposed were—that the soldier should partly support himself by cultivating the land; increasing the reserve by means of the Crown peasants; providing a house for the soldier's family in the event of war; and, lastly, populating districts where a want of hands was perceptible. These colonies were founded on the frontiers of Poland, Austria, and Turkey, thus enabling Russia to assemble a numerous *corps d'armée* in the south-west in a very short time. The villages chosen for the experiment were inhabited by crown serfs, who were freed from all taxation, but in return had to receive the colonists. Their cabins were pulled down, and houses were built in regular streets. All the serfs above fifty years of age were chosen as master colonists, each receiving about forty acres of land, on which to support a soldier and his family and a horse, if the village was occupied by a cavalry regiment. The soldier, in return, assisted the colonist in cultivating his land, whenever his military duties did not occupy his time. The commandant had the option of selecting the soldiers to be quartered on the master colonists. If he had several sons, the eldest became his assistant; the second belonged to the reserve; the third could become a military peasant; while the others were regarded as military pupils. The colonists of Southern Russia, at the present time, occupy 380 villages in the governments of Kherson, Charcor, and Yekaterinoslav, and amount to 80,000 men. These military districts are watched so jealously, that no person can enter them without a special pass from the military authorities. The great advantage Russia derives from this institution is, that she possesses in these colonies an inexhaustible resource for strengthening her army, which is constantly supplied with recruits accustomed to the use of arms from their earliest youth."

The Russian army suffers, like the Austrian, from being composed of heterogeneous elements. There are Germans and Great Russians, White Russians, Lettonians, Samratians, Tartars, Cossacks, and Finns. Jews are compelled to serve, but are only used as workmen. Out of 65 or 70 millions of men subject to the Czar, 40 millions to 45 millions (of whom 34 millions are Great Russians) are liable to the conscription. All the Great Russians are most peaceable men, and unanimous in their honour of the military profession. The great defect of the Russian army is, that it is composed of two classes,—men who are naturally pacific, and men who are forced into the ranks, and take no pleasure in doing their duty.

The present available force is 637,000 men, with 1,436 guns, and 316 pontoons.

We wind up with the British army, upon which little need be said. The systems of purchase, and army clothing; the force of tradition and official obstinacy; the spasmodic attempts at reform, and the establishment of amateur camps, like Aldershot and Chobham, where the officers play at soldiers in the morning and run up to the Opera at night; the lavish expenditure of money, and the unsatisfactory results; to say nothing of our lamentable mistakes in the Crimea, are all familiar—too sadly familiar—to the public mind. In no European state is so much wealth bestowed upon this branch of the national service, with so little return of which we may be proud. The old courage, endurance, and physical stamina of the soldier win our battles, and not our military organisation. The greatest enemy he has to fight against is the system under which he works.

Our present disposable establishment, in any offensive war, may be taken at 120,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, 300 guns, and 2,000 engineers. Our defensive army consists of 120,000 men in the militia; 12,000 volunteer cavalry; the Royal Dockyard Battalion, consisting of 10,000 powerful workmen trained to the use of arms; and 60,000 pensioners, one half of whom would be available for home service; besides nine infantry regiments in the Channel Islands' Militia; several artillery companies, and the Honorable Artillery of London.

The book concludes with an appendix concerning the Turkish and Sardinian armies, the latter of which shows a disposable force of 120,000 men.

The information that our author is enabled to lay before his readers, though only perhaps an approximation to the truth, is particularly valuable at the present time.

#### OCEOLA.

Oceola. By Captain Mayne Reid. 3 vols.

Hurst and Blackett.

CAPTAIN REID is not of the bread-and-butter

school of novelists. He spices his lucubrations highly, and uses the literary cayenne so unsparingly, that none but the strongest stomachs can do full homage to his speciality. In this three-volume banquet the condiments are all of the highest and most pungent flavor. Murders, battles, and duels are mere *entrées*; the *pieces de resistance* are concatenations of three-piled horrors—the wind-up being a climax to be worked out only by calling in the aid of a rattlesnake of the largest dimensions. The story—as may be anticipated—is one of Indians, of Indian warfare, Indian oppression, Indian heroism, and Indian vengeance, interspersed with pale-faced villany and virtue. This field, one would think, was pretty well exhausted; but Captain Reid has shown that some unnoticed gleanings were yet unappropriated, and, to do him justice, he has made the most of his materials. There is one noticeable circumstance, that the interest rises as the tale proceeds, and that the closing scene is the fitting apex to a pyramid of literary wonders.

#### RUSSIA.

Russia. By a recent traveller: a series of letters, originally published in "The Continental Review."

William Francis Graham.

THERE is so much that is valuable in this work—so much that strictly concerns the present and future of Russia—that it would be very unfair to pass it over with a merely cursory notice. A correspondent of "The Continental Review," the author is a man of extraordinary intelligence, who has recently visited Russia, and in these pages presents us with a record of his actual experience. He visited Russia in a moment of transition—in a moment when old traditions are vanishing, and a new era of liberty of thought and discussion is commencing. Such is the author's statement, and it obviously adds interest and value to his book. The press was comparatively free; the Sovereign was engaged in the task of reformation; and the country was in an attitude of visible progression.

Much seems to have died with the Emperor Nicholas; and much that existed as the "hidden life" of his epoch, awakened and revealed itself since his death. The gossip of St. Petersburg, which is the commonest source of information to the English papers, is not at all to be relied on; notwithstanding all it may assert, self-emanicipation is a fact, and Austria dreads the growth of a liberty which already threatens to revolutionise her Slavonic provinces. "It is possible," continues our author, "that the present Emperor may not have inherited the iron will of his father; but it is certain that he has never wavered hitherto in his main purpose, and that all his intentions are good." It is also "important to observe that the movement does not depend on a single life. Not only is the Grand Duke his brother's zealous and efficient supporter, but the necessity of a total reform has become a conviction with the nation at large. That conviction—they begin to admit it—is chiefly the result of the last war. The experiment of isolation has been tried for thirty years; in compensation for many evils it was thought to have given Russia an invincible army, and in one year that army had been three times beaten, and its stronghold taken. If we did not restore the fallen throne of the East, or secure the sympathies of believers in Delhi and Jeddah, we have at least conquered freedom for the Russian serf, and free thought and speech for generations yet unborn. Our soldiers did not die for nothing at Sebastopol."

"That the serfs are not fit for freedom our author regards as an idle objection. If the argument applies to natural capacity, it is refuted by the numerous instances of natives who have risen from the ranks, under the worst circumstances, to become tradesmen and merchants. The ease with which the Russian adapts himself to a change of position is, in fact, one of his most striking characteristics. Also, with the same blood in their veins, the middle classes are now as highly civilised as the nobles were under Peter the Great, or even under Catherine. They are, it is soundly asserted by our intelligent traveller, as fit for freedom as the Palms and Dalgoroukis were for government. Among them, moreover, a few may not desire to be freed, for certain obvious reasons; but for the mass, the general enthusiasm with which they look up to the Czar, is proof sufficient that they wish for liberty.

A new system has, in fact, gradually grown up.

The state has now to grapple with pauperism. This will necessitate some strange measures. The communal lands for the new villages, that serf-emption will render needful, will have to be cut out of the estates of the former proprietors. "The noble is thus asked not only to resign his serfs, but to parcel out his landed property among them; and the serfs have not only to buy their liberty, but to make provision for their future maintenance." At the same time, whenever the Russian state shall relinquish the mediæval theory, that a peasant must belong to some one, or to some society, under penalty of being sent to Siberia, emigration from the communes will take place freely, and labour will be established on the basis of voluntary service.

The drama has still a political significance in Russia. Only lately a Russian comedy, entitled "There are some Good People in the World," was withdrawn from the stage, because of the excitement caused by its unsparing attacks on official corruption. But, notwithstanding, it sold freely, and the sale is enormous. We are not surprised to hear that the theatre is a much more important institution in Russia than in England. Poetry, too, is prevalent. Kreloff, the Moore of Russia, is a literary potentiality. His fables attack priestcraft and official peculation. They depend much on their style for their success. Puschkin is a poet of a higher mark—he is the Ariosto and Byron of his country and age. His "Eugene Onegin," indeed, is an imitation of "Don Juan." He had in turn an imitator himself in Lermontoff, an inferior minstrel, but a better novelist. "The Hero of Our Own Times" has much originality. Boulgarine is likewise a novelist of merit. Gogol, also, has written a story which has had great success. But the literature of the North in general is a reflexion of that of the West.

Panslavism was lately a European danger, and it has reappeared in the Slavonic provinces of Austria. "During the present year a conspiracy with this object has been discovered at Lemberg, in Galicia, and the government has thought it necessary to suppress one of the chief Slavonic papers in Hungary. The slaves naturally feel that liberty and freedom of thought have a better chance at present from the Russian than from the Austrian Emperor; and the fellow-feeling of race has full play. Should Russia and France ever join together in a European war against Austria, all these causes would assume a terrible importance."

The one want of Russia at present is a want of imaginative originality. Her soldiers were never kindled by the watchwords of honour and chivalry, nor her priests by dreams of spiritual freedom. Russia, thrown exclusively upon Greece and Palestine, has borrowed from the former the worthless subtleties of its theology, and from the latter its literal and dogmatic intolerance. Neither the republic of Plato, nor the grand Hebrew commonwealth which Calvin tried to realise in Geneva, have ever passed across the vision of the orthodox church. In all this our learned traveller sees the special weakness of Russia.

On the other hand, the dependence of Russia on the West, in respect to her internal progress, will be beneficial. She will, more than any other power, need to be intersected by railways, and brought into rapport with "the great forges and arsenals of thought." On the whole, there is reason to hope. The civilisation of Russia, though, in fact, peculiar to itself, has more analogies with that of England than with either Continental or Asiatic institutions.

Our rapid analysis of this volume, imperfect as it necessarily is, must yet prove that it is eminently worth perusal and attention.

#### THE WANDERER.

*The Wanderer.* By Owen Meredith.

Chapman and Hall.

THIS volume, by the author of "Clytemnestra," presents the spirit of poetry under unusually worldly aspects. In a series of lyrics and ballads we are treated with a succession of moral and mental experiences on the part of a gentleman of fashion and fortune, who is enabled to travel extensively, and who here, under the date of the places he has visited, confesses to the public his frailties and his follies, his sensuous tendencies, and his platonic agitations, in verses that are often exceedingly elegant, and sometimes very musical.

Such is the character of the Wanderer—such his course of action—such the moral of his story. But

the character is, we are informed, an histrionic assumption, and Owen Meredith but a literary part which is played in the lyrical in preference to the dramatic form. In such an assumption, and in the adoption of such a form, the author has probably shown much judgment. We recognise the Wanderer, therefore, as a more modern Childe Harold, to whom the gifts of fortune have proved stimulants to certain experiences, and curious changes of the moral and sentimental states of the mind, the expression of which we find in this volume of songs, and ballads, and didactic rhapsodies.

That in effecting the development of the different emotions and their conditions, Owen Meredith has shown poetic genius of the highest promise, the following poem will evidence. It is called "Indian Love-Song."

I.  
My body sleeps; my heart awakes;  
My lips to breathe thy name are moved  
In slumber's ear: then slumber breaks,  
And I am drawn to thee, beloved.  
Thou drawest me, thou drawest me,  
Thro' sleep, thro' night. I hear the rills,  
And hear the leopard in the hills,  
And down the dark I feel to thee.

II.  
The vineyards and the villages  
Were silent in the vales, the rocks,  
I followed past the myrrhy trees,  
And by the footsteps of the flocks.  
Wild honey, dropt from stone to stone,  
Where bees have been, my path suggests.  
The winds are in the eagles' nests.  
The moon is hid. I walk alone.

III.  
Thou drawest me, thou drawest me,  
Across the glimmering wildernesses,  
And drawest me, my love, to thee,  
With dove's eyes hidden in thy tresses.  
The world is many: my love is one.  
I find no likeness for my love.  
The cinnamonos grow in the grove:  
The Golden Tree grows all alone.

IV.  
O who hath seen her wondrous hair?  
Or seen my dove's eyes in the woods?  
Or found her voice upon the air?  
Her steps along the solitudes?  
Or where is beauty like to hers?  
She draweth me, she draweth me.  
I sought her by the incense tree,  
And in the aloes, and in the firs.

V.  
Where art thou, O my heart's delight,  
With dove's eyes hidden in thy locks?  
My hair is wet with dew of night.  
My feet are torn upon the rocks.  
The cedars scents, the spices, fail  
About me. Strange and stranger seems  
The path. There comes a sound of streams  
Above the darkness on the vale.

VI.  
No trees drop gums; but poison flowers  
From rifts and clefts all round me fall.  
The perfumes of thy midnight bowers,  
The fragrance of thy chambers, all  
Is drawing me, is drawing me.  
Thy baths prepare; anoint thine hair:  
Open the window: meet me there:  
I come to thee, to thee, to thee!

VII.  
Thy lattices are dark, my own.  
Thy doors are still. My love, look out.  
Arise, my dove with tender tone.  
Thy camphor-clusters all about  
Are whitening. Dawn breaks silently,  
And all my spirit with the dawn  
Expands; and, slowly, slowly drawn,  
Thro' mist and darkness, moves towards thee.  
The Coleridgean delicacy of touch and tone in the above stanzas will be immediately recognised. The melody is very fine, and the diction throughout natural and expressive.

There are some extraordinary lyrics in a mystical vein, which indicate powers in Owen Meredith to achieve success in subjects of the highest worth. We present the reader with a few stanzas from one of these serious effusions.

Behold this half-tamed universe of things!  
That cannot break, nor wholly bear, its chain.  
Its heart by fits grows wild: it leaps, it springs;  
Then the chain galls, and kennels it again.  
If man were formed with all his faculties  
For sorrow, I should sorrow for him less.  
Considering a life so brief, the stress  
Of its short passion I might well despise.  
But all man's faculties are for delight;  
But all man's life is compass'd with what seems  
Framed for enjoyment: but from all that sight  
And sense reveal a magic murmur streams

Into man's heart, which says, or seems to say,  
"Be happy!"... and the heart of man replies,  
"Leave happiness to brutes: I would be wise:  
Give me, not peace, but science, glory, art."

The spirit of that wide and leafless wind,  
That wanders o'er the unaccompanied sea,  
Searching for what it never seems to find,  
Stirred in my hair, and moved my heart in me,  
To follow it, far over land and main:  
And everywhere over this earth's scarred face  
The footsteps of a god I seemed to trace;  
But everywhere steps of a god in pain.

That is a grand image. Such evidences of genial power, and purpose, make us strongly wish that, in his next venture, Owen Meredith will determine to look at the world from another point of view, and, diving into his heart, produce for its benefits those profound truths which a life of fashion and enjoyment has a tendency to conceal from their possessor. As we slowly close his volume, this hope strengthens within us.

#### ADAM BEDE.

*Adam Bede.* By George Eliot. 3 vols.  
Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons.

THE mere reader of fashionable novels will not very much like this work; and the admirer of the "fast" school of literature will think it "slow," but the reader—and his name is "Legion"—who can appreciate quiet humour, real wit, pregnant wisdom, and natural character, from a pen of no common order, will read this work once through with thorough relish, and again with increased admiration and respect for the talent of the writer. Mr. Eliot has laid the scene of his novel in one of the northern rural districts of England. We fancy we could almost point out the very locality, and so, doubtless, will his intelligent readers. Mr. Eliot must have thoroughly studied the habits, inner life, and racy provincialisms of the district to have been enabled to draw such a masterly picture of rustic life, and to throw so much thorough originality into his style and matter. We think it would be difficult to parallel, certainly to surpass, the character of Farmer Poyser's wife: her sayings and doings are treasures of rustic wit and world-knowledge. Alone, it would serve to make the reputation of the work. The novel has not a weak point about it, nor a commonplace character. Although there is nothing extravagant, spasmodic, or of transcendental sublimity to take prisoner the judgment of the reader, yet we can promise him a fine treat if the novel is read with that appreciation it undoubtedly deserves. We could quote from nearly every chapter; but we prefer sending the reader at once to the novel, rather than to spoil his relish by a detail of either plot or characters. We think we may predict for this novel a high place in the standard literature of the country.

*Blight; or the Novel Hater.* By Rose Foot, author of "There is Good in Everything." 3 vols.  
J. F. Hope.

WE might as well attempt to unloose the Gordian knot as try to unravel the tangled web of this three volume story, or rather congeries of stories. There is incident enough, character enough, and cleverness enough, to furnish materials for half-a-dozen modern romances; and yet it is impossible to feel otherwise than amazed and annoyed at the obvious blemishes that meet us in almost every chapter. If this were a first production we might be inclined to wield the critical rod forbearingly; but the lady-author has taken care to tell us she has already made her bow to the public, at the same time giving us plainly to understand that she fell, on her first appearance, into what has proved to her a critical hornet's nest. Every now and again the fair writer lets her story stand still to scold at the critics. Evidently a raw has been established by the *John Bull*, which even the saponaceous vulnerability of the *Critic* failed completely to heal. We fear our own criticism will not be deemed exactly anodyne in character. With every word of praise we must, in all honesty, couple one of dispraise. With incidents true to nature are linked incidents wild and improbable; with characters in harmony with the experience of every-day life, and sketched with feeling and power, are associated other characters only found in these railway and electric-telegraph days, among stock "stage" villains, and only claimed as the legitimate "properties" of manufacturers of East-end melodramas. With good and sensible writing there is connected such a mass of incomprehensible mystification, that it is difficult to believe both could be the productions of the same mind. We have already said



there is considerable cleverness—we may go so far as to add genius—in this work. The lady-writer has stuff enough of the right sort in her to produce a novel that shall be popular, and shall keep popular. But then she must write it under the guidance and correction of some sensible literary friend—some one who patronises the probabilities and Lindley Murray, and who does not revel in a malapropian “nice derangement of epitaphs.” We have braved Rose Foot’s anger thus far; let us try to mollify her by saying that, had she submitted “Blight” to a judicious friend before publication, we are satisfied we should have had much to praise—certainly very much less to blame.

1. *The Gospel of St. John.* By the Rev. J. Forshall, M.A.  
Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, & Roberts.
2. *The People in the Cathedral.* By Josiah Pittman.  
Bell & Daldy.
3. *Twenty-seven Sermons.* By the Rev. W. J. Brock, B.A.

The first of these publications is intended for educational purposes, and is accordingly arranged for the student “in parts and sections, with titles and summaries of contents, and marginal notes of time and place.” The author rightly observes that, “in teaching right, method is everything,” and has, therefore, presented the reader with a plan by which the several parts of St. John’s Gospel may be conveniently adjusted. The plan appears admirably suited for the end proposed.

Mr. Pittman’s brochure is a well-written letter to Dr. Milman on the subject of congregational singing, in which he presupposes that “a bond of sympathy subsists between the poet and the musician,” which will ensure attention being paid to his representations. He advocates the participation of the people in the services now instituted in the metropolitan cathedral, instead of their being almost confined to the expression of the choir, or left to the direction of a celebrant and his clerk. Mr. Pittman stands forward, he declares, “as the advocate for the application of music in the great sanctuary of St. Paul’s, according to the Bible pattern,” and we have no doubt that his very sensible propositions will be taken into due consideration.

Mr. Brock’s sermons appear in a second edition, and merit the popularity they seem to have acquired by the judicious selection of subject, and the elegance of the composition. Not their least charm is the air of earnestness and sobriety that they exhibit.

*Adams’s Descriptive Guide to the Channel Islands, the Isle of Wight, and the Isle of Man.* By E. L. Blanchard.

W. J. Adams (Bradshaw’s Guide Office). This is the second edition of a well-ordered compilation. It is illustrated with three maps, in regard to the three places mentioned in the above title, and introduced with remarks on Southampton, Weymouth, Gosport, and Portsmouth. Altogether, as a guide book, it will be found of great utility.

1. *Shots at Shadows.* A Satire, but a Poem. By Proteus.  
Robert Hardwicke.
2. *Morgan le Faye.* A Play, in five acts. Printed for private circulation.

The anonymous satirist of “Shots at Shadows” writes the heroic couplet with some force, but as he has little sympathy for human progress, and writes from petulance apparently, we have little hope of his success.

The drama of “Morgan le Faye” is also anonymous, and, as the title imports, carries us back to the days of King Arthur, with the enchantments and the fairy doings of a fabulous time. There are certainly some good lines and speeches in this work, but evidently it is not constructed for the stage, and for the closet we are afraid that it lacks the requisite refinements of style.

*Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men.* Collected from the Conversation of Mr. Pope and other eminent Persons of his Time. By the Rev. Joseph Spence. With Notes, and a Life of the Author, by Samuel Weller Singer, F.S.A. Second Edition. John Russell Smith.

The increasing popularity of this work is proved by the appearance of this second edition. The editor states that it has been reprinted from the first, without the slightest alteration. In a preliminary notice, however, he supplies an omission by now stating the source from which the anecdotes were derived. These are the facts:—On the decease of Spence, the whole of his papers passed into the hands of Dr. Lowth (afterwards Bishop of London), one of his executors, by whom, at a period long subsequent, they were given to a gentleman of the name of Forster, who held some confidential post under the Bishop. At Mr. Forster’s death they became the property of his nephew, from whom Mr. William Carpenter obtained them, and placed them in Mr. Singer’s hands with a view to their publication.

*Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F.R.S.* Edited from the Original MSS. at Wotton, by William Bray, Esq., F.A.S. A new Edition, in 4 vols., corrected, revised, and enlarged. Vols. I and II. Henry G. Bohn.

It is seven years since the former edition of this celebrated work appeared. The Diary, in the present, has undergone most careful revision, and the text is now in a more perfect state than formerly. The correspondence, too, is increased by more than a hundred new letters. The private correspondence subjoined consists of letters between King Charles I. and Sir Edward Nicholas, and also between Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Richard Browne. No more is needed to recommend this work to a place in the library of every gentleman and scholar.

*Our Brothers and Cousins; a Summer Tour in Canada and the States.* By John Macgregor, M.A. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

A work of moderate merit. It consists of surface remarks during a flying tour, which serve more to show the prejudices in the mind of the author than to instruct the reader in the features of the places supposed to be described. It is not, however, “a great evil,” for it is but a little book, whether in regard to its size or its purpose.

*The Dictionary of Daily Wants.* In 3 vols. Vol. I. Houlston and Wright.

This work, under an alphabetical arrangement, contains a series of well-written and carefully-compiled articles, of almost every thing that any body would “want” to know. The mass of information thus brought together, under the guidance of this leading idea, is “prodigious,” and constitutes a household cyclopaedia which, while it is restrained within reasonable, though not very obvious, limits, is inclusive of a general range of topics, most satisfactorily treated. It is also illustrated with a great number of woodcuts that are both useful and ornamental.

*Unica.* Smith, Elder, and Co. A very pretty little book for children. The tale is simple, and pleasant, and instructive. The illustrations are very good, and the binding extremely tasty.

#### A NEW POEM BY SCHILLER.

The following extraordinary poem by Schiller is creating a great sensation in Germany. It was never published in any collection of his works, in consequence of the fierce and bitter tone it breathes, and owes its resuscitation to the discovery of the MS. among the papers of the late Freyherr von Cotta. Now that it may be regarded in a literary rather than in a political light, and we may, unprejudiced, feel equal astonishment at the prophetic foresight of Schiller, and the wonderful grasp and power it displays over the German language, no undue delicacy need be experienced by our German cousins in giving the widest publicity to this fine production of their bard, or by ourselves in offering, in the same spirit, the following translation, in which words and sense are rendered as faithfully as our language will permit.

#### ON THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I. (1804).

By SCHILLER.

The world astounded, lost in maddest trance,  
May slavish bow obedience to thy might,  
But thou shalt ever be the sport of chance,  
Of Fortune’s fickle humour the delight.  
When slaves, in dust, shall to thy pow’r succumb,  
With deepest scorn their vilest flattery view,  
For an unbiassed century to come,  
Shall pass on thee a sentence true.

And as thy will, relentless, all o’erthrows,  
So shall thy kingdom equal ruin share;  
And the rich crown that on thy forehead glows,  
Shall pale with bitter tears of deep despair.  
For he, whose sickles of destruction sweep—  
Whose purple robes in innocent blood are cloyed—  
He shall from planted seed most surely reap,  
And in blind rage shall be destroyed.

A portion of the world thou hast obtained,  
And distant crowns with thine their lustre blend,  
A million slaves by thee in bonds are chained,  
But yet, thy grief to soothe, thou hast no friend.  
And when from bloodshed thou at last would’st cease,  
Love no consoling balm will give to thee;  
And even Virtue’s key-word, which is “peace,”  
Will but a lasting burden be.

Deserted, thou art seated on thy throne,  
Like stern Necessity, and throughout each clime  
Thy name resounds, and everywhere is known  
To be the bloody scourge of its own time.  
Thou ne’er wilt finish that which thou hast sought.  
With great desires alone, thou now art flushed—  
A tool in fierce Revenge’s clutches caught;  
By her shalt thou thyself be crushed.

HENRY.

#### INDIAN ITEMS.

The Germans are increasing in India, and the community in Calcutta are about to establish a German church.

A very useful question has been asked the House of Commons respecting the old restrictions in India on English settlers entering what are called the new dominions, and which, although by decisions of the Supreme Court pronounced to be illegal, remain unrepealed, and might still be used as an engine of annoyance towards settlers. The answer of Lord Stanley was most satisfactory, and he gave a full assurance that no such restrictions should be imposed on settlers within the English dominions.

An embassy from the Khan of Bokhara has arrived at St. Petersburg, and great attention has been paid to the ambassador and his suite. The object is to obtain freer intercourse between Russia and Bokhara.

The news from Kashmere is very unfavourable as to the condition of the country. The Jummoo Rajah is now in difficulties with his troops, and a conspiracy has been discovered headed by his illegitimate brother, Meeah Huttoo Sing. Several officers have been hanged, and many soldiers and others are in prison.

From the beautiful station and watering-place of Nynce Tal, it is reported that thirty houses have been secured for the Governor-General and staff during the hot season. Nynce Tal is rapidly growing in favour, and promises to become a rival to Simla.

Mr. W. E. Gilmore has been chosen sheriff of Calcutta for this year.

A new journal is to be established at Calcutta, to advocate the interests of the Eurasians, or Hindo-English, under the name of the *East Indian*.

We are glad to learn from Wynaad that the Conservator of Forests has been engaged in investigating the long unsettled question of the boundaries of Wynaad and Hoggadevincootah. The coffee crop in Mysore and Wynaad promises to be large.

The *Bombay Standard*, in an able article on the advantages likely to accrue to the Punjab from its constitution as a Presidency, points to the necessity of pushing English settlement from the base of the surrounding hills into the healthy regions of the hills themselves, when “we should find ourselves in a country in a great measure adapted for European colonisation, and in a position which would preclude, to a great extent, the necessity which we are at present under of maintaining in the plains beneath a large irregular native force to repel the barbarous tribes.” Again, “the countries themselves have a climate and soil more congenial than any in Asia to European constitutions.” As matters stand now we leave the foreign invader the chance of occupying a menacing position.

A petition is to be forwarded from natives in Santipore, Bengal, praying that the “lotus” shall, as an emblem of India, be combined with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. It seems desirable that emblems of the various parts of the empire should now figure in the imperial emblems, and India has strong claims.

Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, a Parsee gentleman of great attainments, is publishing in the *Rast Gostar*, at Bombay, accounts of his observations in England. In a late number is an account of his visit to St. Paul’s, which is described as being long and very interesting.

The Bombay Government, which does not yet seem to be aware that the doom of the old mandarin system has come, has been amusing itself by some strange legislation. A bill is now proposed for the removal of the two elected municipal commissioners of Bombay, by the Governor in Council, on the representations of the justices of the peace. This is a positive fact; and although Bombay has been an English city for 200 years, and it retains a sheriff, justices of the peace, and some other functionaries, it is kept without a corporation, but is left under the domination of Government officers. We suppose there is not a part of the empire out of India, where a parallel can be found for this state of affairs. So long as the city of Bombay was a crown colony, it was administered with English institutions; but when it was turned over to the Company, progress in this direction was stopped. Bombay has particular claims to be treated like other crown possessions.

## Postscript.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

THERE was no business of public importance transacted during their Lordships' short sitting.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. M. MILLNER drew attention to the recent appointment of consuls and vice-consuls for Japan, and complained that Captain Vyse had been appointed, to the prejudice of persons better fitted by study and experience, to the post.

Mr. FITZGERALD defended the appointment, and asserted that Government had only been actuated by the desire to appoint the person best qualified to support the interests of the country.

After a few words from Lord PALMERSTON, the subject dropped.

### CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON then rose, first disclaiming being actuated by factious motives. He wished to ask what prospects the Government could hold out respecting the state of affairs on the Continent? After briefly alluding to the warlike symptoms which had excited alarm and disquietude in the public mind throughout Europe, he remarked—but without intending to attach censure to the remark—on the silence Ministers had so long preserved upon the subject of peace or war. He hoped, however, that Government would be able to hold out fair prospects of the preservation of peace. But, if not, it was, he considered, better that the truth should be told and known at once. To be forewarned was to be forearmed, and the country ought to be made acquainted with the real meaning and probable consequences of the enormous military preparations now making abroad, and especially in France. There had occurred to his knowledge no ostensible ground of difference between any of the great powers of Europe. Was there, then, any intention in any quarter to violate the existing treaties and commit an act of wanton aggression upon neighbouring countries? He would not believe that France contemplated such an outrage. Whether under a monarchy, a republic, or an empire, that country had always shown the most perfect good faith in the observance of treaties. From Austria also no infringement of the established compact was to be apprehended, nor would any danger be found on the side of Sardinia, Russia, or Prussia. There was, in fact, no cause of anxiety or source of disturbance, except such as could be found in Central Italy. A temporary state of things had existed in that quarter for eleven years. It was time that this anomalous condition of affairs should be superseded by some permanent arrangement, and for the attainment of this object he could suggest no better means than would be found in some voluntary abandonment of their present military occupation of the Italian States, both by France and Austria. It was said that the native Governments, and particularly the Papal States, would be unable to resist the attempts of domestic insurrectionists if deprived of foreign support. To this he replied that the best remedy would be provided by improving their domestic administration. Instead of depending upon strangers to put out conflagrations, they should establish an efficient fire brigade on their own premises (laughter). To this result he thought the policy of England should be directed. He would therefore give his advice to the Government to interfere, so far as to propose to Austria and France to evacuate the Roman States. Whether the effort were successful or not, at least the British Government would have done its duty. In the interests of peace he made this appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to interfere; and he assured the right hon. gentleman that there was no desire on his part to embarrass the Government, and he hoped, therefore, his advice would be received in the same spirit in which it was tendered. He hoped his observations would draw something from the right hon. gentleman which would be reassuring to the country. He believed every member of that House—every man in the country—wished for peace (cheers)—not because of any danger war would bring to the country, but because they wished to go on in that course of progress which peace alone could promote (loud cheers).

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER acquitted the noble lord of the suspicion of being actuated in his speech by any party feeling. The state of affairs on the Continent fully justified the noble lord in the course he had taken. It was notorious that great military preparations were taking place on the Continent, and especially in the case of two lending powers. These circumstances fully justified the noble lord in the course he had taken. The settlement of 1815 must be regarded, and he believed it was not the wish of the Continental powers to disturb that settlement. And yet there were questions abroad that might possibly result in war, without, however, in the end interfering with the settlement of 1815. While matters had been so stirring on the Continent, the British Government had not been inactive. The Government had offered counsel to the powers of Europe, and at the same time they maintained friendly relations with all of them. The noble lord had asked if Government had any communication to make on the subject, and added if such communication were inconvenient he would not press for it. He had the satisfaction of informing the House, that Government had received a communication, which induced them to believe that the Roman States would be evacuated by the French and Austrian troops, with the concurrence of the Papal Government (cheers). Lord Cowley had repaired to Vienna on a mission of peace and conciliation; he could not, however, state

anything more specifically. He would remind the House that speeches from Legislators here were closely scanned on the continent. He hoped, therefore, he should be permitted to press on the House the expediency of postponing discussion on this most important subject. He would assure the House, that the conduct of Government would be such as would be consistent with the dignity and honour of the country—(cheers).

LORD JOHN RUSSELL was glad to hear that Government was induced to use its influence, and to tender their advice in the emergency which had arisen. He was also rejoiced to hear that Lord Cowley had been selected to go to Vienna to effect a pacific solution of present complications between France and Austria. There was another country about which he wished to make one observation. He had frequently called the attention of the House to the state of Italy—a state which, if not altered, must constantly tend to endanger the peace of Europe. He believed if war arose, whether on the part of the people of Italy alone, or with the assistance of some great power, nothing would be so advantageous as a peaceful settlement by the aid of friendly powers. He thought it would be advisable for the great powers of Europe to settle their differences peacefully. He should recommend that the present discussion went no further—Here the discussion closed, but Mr. Williams having risen, the laughter was so loud that he sat down again.

### NAVY ESTIMATES.

SIR J. PAKINGTON then rose to make his statement with reference to the navy. He considered that a graver duty than ordinary devolved on him in proposing the estimates. The estimates for this year would be £9,813,181, which was an increase on the estimate of last year of about £1,000,000. He would explain the reason of the increase before he sat down. In 1835 the estimates were not above 4½ millions, but then the navy had been reduced to a lower state than was consistent with the safety of the public service. From year to year additions were made, until, in 1848, the amount was 6 millions. From 1852 to 1859 a further increase had taken place, until the amount had reached the sum he now asked. The war with Russia had necessitated an expenditure on the navy, and now there was a necessity of putting the navy on an efficient footing, so as to embrace all the recent improvements, and make it sufficient for the defence of the country and her varied interests. The right hon. gentleman then went into a minute statement of the present deficiencies of the navy, and the means by which he proposed to remedy those deficiencies.

(LEFT SITTING).

### FRANCE.

A LETTER from Paris, dated last night, says that there was much discontent displayed in the Senate with regard to the donation which it has been directed to vote for the Prince Napoleon. Many of the Senators, and among them some of the Ministers, would, if they dared, place on record their disapproval of the conduct of his Imperial Highness with reference to the great question of the day. A jointure of 200,000*fr.* a year in case of her becoming a widow is secured to the Princess Clotilde, besides a suitable habitation.

### AUSTRIA AND ROMÉ.

"The Austrian Government," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "has obtained from the Holy See a promise that Cardinal Brunelli shall proceed to Paris to request the French Government to state in clear and precise terms the reforms which it wishes to see introduced in the States of the Church. As regards the occupation of those States, the Austrian Government, as already stated, is ready to withdraw its troops from Bologna and Ancona, as soon as the French troops shall evacuate Rome and Civita Vecchia. But it will not in any case abandon its right to occupy Ferrara, Comacchio, and Placentia, in conformity with treaties. Such is the spirit of a communication which the Imperial Government has sent to different courts, and it is the basis of an arrangement which it is desired to bring about between France and Austria."

### THE FEDERAL DIET OF GERMANY.

The Second Chamber of Hanover has unanimously resolved upon requesting Government to obtain from the Federal Diet resolutions calculated, by their unanimity and energetic execution, to avert the threatening danger of war, but, if necessary, to repel, with united federal power, attacks on Austria or Germany.

### CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, March 5th. Monday, open at 9; Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission, 1*s.*; Children under 12, 6*d.* Saturday, open at 10. THIRTEENTH WINTER CONCERT at 2:30.

Vocalist, Madame ANNA BISHOP. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Children, 1*s.* ILLUSTRATED LECTURES and BAND PERFORMANCES daily.

The Crystal Palace Art-Union Works on view in the Sheffield Court. Subscription, One Guinea. Sunday, open at 1:30, to Shareholders, gratuitously by tickets.

### ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessee—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.) Monday, and during the week, will be performed the new Drama, entitled *THE PORTER'S KNOT*. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Vining, H. Cooper, J. H. White, and Franks; Mesdames Leigh Murray and Hughes.

To conclude with the New Extravaganza, founded on Lord Byron's poem of *MAZEPPA*. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, F. Charles, H. Cooper, and L. Ball; Mesdames Wyndham, Hughes, Marston, Cottrell, Bromley, and W. S. Emden. Commence at Half-past Seven.

### ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA,

#### COVENT GARDEN.

(Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pynce and Mr. W. Harrison.)

Last week but two of the season. Total abolition of all Boxkeepers' fees and looking charges.

Monday, the 28th, Thursday, March 3rd, and Saturday, the 5th, the *ROSÉ OF CASTILLE*. Messrs. Weiss and W. Harrison; Miss S. Pynce and Louisa Pynce. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

On Tuesday, March 1st, *MARITANA*. Messrs. Weiss, F. Glover, G. Honey, and W. Harrison; Misses Susan Pynce, Morrell, and Louisa Pynce.

Wednesday, March 2nd, and Friday, 4th, *SATANELLA*. Messrs. Weiss and W. Harrison, and Miss Louisa Pynce. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. To conclude with the popular Pantomime, *LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD*. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

On Monday, March 14th, the last night but five, Mr. W. Harrison will take his benefit.

Private Boxes, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*; Stalls, 7*s.*; Dress Circle, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.* and 2*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*

### ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Farewell Season of Mr. Charles Kean as Manager.) The public is respectfully informed that the present arrangement of Plays can only be continued for a very short time, in consequence of the forthcoming production of another, and the last, Shakespearean Revival under the present Management.

Monday, *HAMLET*.

Tuesday, *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*.

Wednesday, *LOUIS XI.*

Thursday, *MACBETH*.

Friday, *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*.

Saturday, the *CORSICAN BROTHERS*; and the *PASTORAL* every evening.

### THEATRE ROYAL SADLER'S WELLS

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday, *ROMEO AND JULIET*. Romeo, Mr. F. Robinson; Mercutio, Mr. Phelps; Juliet, Mrs. Charles Young; Nurse, Mrs. H. Marston; to conclude with the *COUNTRY SQUIRE*. Squire Broadlands, Mr. W. H. Ray; Temperance, Mrs. H. Marston.

Tuesday, *RICHIELEU*. Richieu, Mr. Phelps; Julia, Mrs. C. Young; and the *COUNTRY SQUIRE*.

Wednesday, first and only time this season, *THE MAN OF THE WORLD*. Sir Pertinax Macintosh, Mr. Phelps; to conclude with the Comedy of *THE SOLDIER'S*.

Thursday and Friday, *RICHIELEU* and *MY WIFE'S MOTHER*.

Saturday, *VIRGINIUS*. Virginus, Mr. Phelps; Virginia, Mrs. C. Young; and the *COMEDY OF ERRORS*.

Box Office open from Eleven till Three, under the direction of Mr. Austin.

### THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE—

Lessee, Mr. E. T. SMITH.

Reduced Prices as usual.—Box-office open from ten till six. Continued triumph success of the great Pantomime of the season, with Beverly's unrivalled and superlative brilliant aquatic Scenery, which is nightly attracting delighted and overflowing audiences.

#### NEVER ACTED.

Monday, February 28, and during the week, will be produced an original English Ballad Opera, entitled

#### WILLIAM AND SUSAN,

Founded on the favourite ballad of "Black-eyed Susan; or, All in the Downs."

#### PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

William .....	Mr. Haigh
Captain Cameron .....	Mr. Rosenthal
Dickey Daisy .....	Mr. Manvers
Susan .....	Miss Lucetta
Admiral .....	Miss Huddart
Mr. Williams	
Spln Yarn, Bobstay, Cripple, Heave-a-head, Mat Miam, Ben Bowling, Red Sail, Blow Hard, &c., by Distin, Beale, and Company.	

The Words by Mr. T. H. REYNOLDS. The Music by Mr. J. H. TULLY.

A Band of upwards of 40 selected performers, and 50

Entirely new Scenery by Mr. Beverly and assistants. The Dresses by the costumiers to the Admiralty.

To conclude, every evening, with, on a scale of unusual magnitude and magnificence, the new grand pictorial pantomime, entitled

#### ROBIN HOOD:

or Harlequin Friar Tuck and the Merry Men of Sherwood Forest.

Three Clowns—Three Columbes—Three Pantalons—Three Harlequins—Three Juvenile Pantomimists—and Three Italian Dancers.—Stage-manager, Mr. Robert Roxby.

### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, positively the last nights but three of the Comedy of *AN EQUAL MATCH*, and the engagement of Miss Amy Sedgwick, who will appear in her original character of Hester, with Mr. Buckstone, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, in the characters first performed by them.

On Tuesday a variety of entertainments, for the Benefit of Mrs. MACNAMARA.

On Friday, for this night only, *THE HONEYMOON*, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will make her first appearance in the character of Juliana. The Comedy to commence on this evening at eight o'clock, preceded by a New Drama, entitled *THE YOUNG MOTHER*, and concluding with Jack's Return from Canton.

After the Comedies on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the *YOUNG MOTHER*, a new Comic Drama, in one act, in which Mr. Buckstone and Miss Stoneham will appear.

After the comedies on Wednesday and Saturday the entire Pantomime of *UNDINE* OR *HARLEQUIN AND THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS*, being the last nights but three of its performance.—Commence every evening at 7.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATTHEWS will appear on Monday, March 14, being their second engagement since their arrival from America.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.



## MR AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

Every evening (Saturday excepted) at the ST. JAMES'S BALL (Entrance in Piccadilly), in their Comic and Musical Drawing-room "Patchwork," unquestionably the most varied and brilliant entertainment in London. Twelve songs and impromptu re-creations of Mr. Sims Reeves in "Who shall be Fairest?" and "Come into the garden Maud" which shall be a living photograph. Morning Repre- sentations on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Arca, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. \* \* \* The entertainment positively closes in London on March 26 (Saturday) which will be the last day of performance. Tickets at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance), and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond- street.

## ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. Edmund Falconer.)  
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

On Monday, February 28th, and during the week, a New Comic Drama, by EDMUND FALCONER, entitled the LEPRACHAUN; or, Had Luck's Good Luck with Good Looking After. Mr. Barney Williams, Mr. Barret, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. G. Murray; Miss Portman, Miss K. Saxon. After which THE HEIR AT SEVILLE. Mrs. B. Williams, Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. C. Young. To conclude with IRELAND AS IT WAS. Their Original Characters, Ragged Pat and Judy O'Trot, Mr. and by Mrs. Barney Williams. Other characters by principal members of the Company.  
Prices—Private Boxes 2l. 2s., 1l. 11s. 6d., 1l. 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors to open at half-past 6; to commence at 7. Box-office open daily from 11 till 5.

A FEW COPIES OF THE LAST NUMBER OF THE "LEADER," CONTAINING AN

## ANALYSIS

OF THE POSITION OF THE

## JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF LONDON,

ON 30TH JUNE AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1858,

Together with a Comparison of their Progress and respective Amounts of Profits, Increase of Capital, &c., compiled and arranged expressly for this Paper from the best authorities,

WITH ORIGINAL REMARKS,

Can still be had, extra copies having been struck off to meet the continued demand. Forwarded on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.

N.B.—Preparations are making to pursue the subject of **BANKING** in all its branches, grounded on the same indisputable reports and state-ments as those adopted, with so much success, in the **ANALYSIS** already issued.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

## ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

LORD PALMERSTON professes himself to be dis- satisfied with the policy of abstention and reserve in foreign affairs hitherto pursued by Ministers. Had he been in office he would long since have taken what he loves to call a leading and decided part in the diplomatic struggle now carrying on between the absolutist Courts of the Continent. He would have lectured Austria, twitted Prussia, and told the Pope to go about his business while yet there was time; all which would, of course, be quite consistent with his official antecedents, and eminently gratifying to the restless and arrogant egotism of the man. Cutting a figure in political history, and taking the shine out of cautious and matter-of-fact diplomatists and statesmen, is, no doubt, vastly agreeable to a nature like that of the noble Viscount, whose veteran vanity years cannot dim, and whose hot-headed love of intermeddling, wherever there is a fray, no length of experience can cool. But the country will ask, ere it commits

itself again to the guidance of his Lordship, what is the precise benefit it can expect from espousing the shillelagh policy of always being somehow in the thick of the row, and of always threatening "to be at somebody." People will ask, moreover, what may be the probable cost of such amuse-ment; and in what condition it is likely to leave those who indulge in it when it is over.

Considering the critical position of affairs abroad, we are not surprised at the more than ordinary reticence of Ministers in Parliament respecting them. We know, indeed, that after spending a day or two in London, whither he was specially summoned to receive instructions, Lord Cowley was dispatched on an extraordinary mission to Vienna; and it is no secret that he was authorised to offer, on behalf of Great Britain, a basis of negotiation between France and Austria, to which the approval of the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin had previously been obtained. The amount of concession required from her by the propositions in question, cannot of course be at the present moment made known. It is impossible not to believe that it comprises something more than the mere withdrawal of the garrison of Ancona and Bologna on the one side, and that of Rome and Civita Vecchia on the other. And yet it is vain to shut our eyes to the force of the reasoning on which Austria may seek to excuse her refusal. Napoleon III. and his abettors here may not admit in so many words, but by implication they are compelled to confess, that their hope and expectation is—so soon as Central Italy is freed from the weight of foreign troops—it will rise in arms and enforce those re-forms which are unquestionably right and reason-able in themselves, but which the allied courts of Schönbrunn and the Vatican have sworn to one another never to yield. Nor is this all: a fugitive from his capital, Pius IX. would be certain to place himself under the protection of Austria; and from Vienna a crusade would be preached to all Catholic Christendom for his restoration to his temporal throne. We must say that it were strange if the Emperor Francis Joseph and his ministers should agree, or even affect to agree, to terms calculated to lead to such consequences. That war with France and Sardinia would be amongst them is too palpable to be disputed; but it would be war begun under infinite disadvantages, compared with the present *status quo*.

What then? Is the mission of Lord Cowley to be derided or denounced because we can hardly venture to count on its terminating success-fully? On the contrary, we think Lord Derby could hardly have done better under the difficult circumstances of the case. As the ally of all the powers about to quarrel among themselves, the part of England as a good and honourable neigh- bour, was to tender our good offices as mediators and peace-makers.

Nor should it be forgotten that, to gain time in such an exigency, may be to gain all. The French people are daily manifesting more and more un- willingness to be dragged into a speculative war for objects which nobody can ever pretend to define, but from which, whatever they be, it is quite clear that they can reap nothing but loss and peril. Six months hence, Louis Napoleon may not feel him- self to be in a condition to trifle with the national sentiment. Delay is, therefore, of much contin- gent value, and may possibly prove the one and only way to preserve peace. No man understands this better than the ex-Premier, nevertheless he wantonly and wilfully holds language which can have no other tendency than to stimulate smoul- dering passions, and to precipitate disastrous events.

## TITLES TO LANDED ESTATES.

THOUGH the time that has elapsed since the intro- duction, by the Solicitor-General, of his plan for the verification and registry of titles to land, has been as yet but brief, it has sufficed to elicit so general a concurrence of approval, that little doubt can be entertained of the ultimate adoption of the scheme. Fundamentally, it is based on the success of the experiment made in Ireland nine years ago, and which had its origin, like so many others of our most valuable institutions, in exceptional and tem- porary circumstances. Wise and learned men had spoken and written to no purpose, year after year, and generation after generation, as to the expe- diency of validifying titles to land estates, and of simplifying the mode of their transfer; but it is

probable that they might have argued and expa- tulated with the Legislature for another half century at least, had not a fearful necessity arisen in Ireland for taking the matter in hand without delay, as far as regarded those properties which had become encumbered. In the disastrous period which followed the famine of 1847, a great number of landed properties became so completely water- logged by inordinate poor rates, and enormous private obligations, as to be altogether unmanage- able. Receivers under the Court of Chancery took possession of the whole of the rents obtainable from the impoverished tenants; no outlay whatever on the farms or farm-buildings was made; the mansions of the bankrupt proprietors were de- serted; lands to a great extent remained unlet; in the absence of all confidence, the employment of labour daily grew less and less, and agriculture, in all its branches, was stricken with a fatal paralysis. Society seemed verging to actual dis- solution in many districts of the south and west of Ireland; and the Government, after having wasted millions of money in clumsy attempts to avert the wholesale destruction of life, became appalled at the prospect of vast territories becoming depopu- lated, by being thrown altogether out of culti- vation. The case was felt to be one of the ex- tremest urgency. The late Sir Robert Peel con- ceived a plan of a New Plantation, copied from that which had been devised and executed in the reign of James I. It was endorsed and extolled as a device full of wonderful wisdom by the then Vice-roy of Ireland—Lord Clarendon; and many well disposed people were led away by its plausibility. But the project came to nothing, and is now as much forgotten as Sir Robert's amended sliding scale, which was to settle the corn-law question in 1842, or Lord Clarendon's Vienna note, which was to have saved us from war in 1854. Another, and far different remedy, was that introduced by the present Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Romilly, at the instance of Mr. Pim and the late Mr. Blake, and other gentlemen connected with the sister country, who had made the subject of land reform their especial study. It was nothing less than to enable encumbrancers to compel the immediate sale of the estates on which they had lent their money, and to provide for the adjudication of the rights of con- tending claimants to their respective shares after the land had been sold, and a solvent proprietor put in possession, instead of *before* the transfer, as formerly; the inducement held out was the grant by the Encumbered Estates Court to the purchaser of an indefeasible title. Happily for Ireland this simple and excellent plan was adopted. The estates which had previously been the most hope- lessly submerged by want of capital and want of employment were the first to rise to the surface. Owing to the dreadful depression of the period, many of them no doubt were sold too cheap at first, and great hardships were thus inflicted on in- dividuals. But as times mended, and the value of the imprescriptible title became generally un- derstood, the price of landed property steadily rose; and during the last four or five years it has been higher than ever was known before.

Then came the question, why should encumbered property be thus favoured? or why should a man who had got into debt be able to sell his estate for more than his neighbour who had not? Nobody could pretend that this was just, and accordingly an Act was passed last session, enabling any pro- prietor in Ireland to come before the Landed Estates Court, and ask to have his title investigated; and, upon satisfying the judges regarding it, de- manding that it should be registered as indefeasible. Sir Hugh Cairns now proposes to extend the benefit of this admirable law to England and Wales; and we have very little doubt that if the session is not unhappily cut short by some factious proceeding, which may render a dissolution neces- sary, the public will have the satisfaction of learn- ing that it has received the sanction of Parliament and the *imprimatur* of the Crown during the present year.

## MANNING THE NAVY.

It is quite possible, we are all now convinced, to do too much. In fact, the whole philosophy of morals may be expressed in one phrase. We act in a hurry, from instinct and impulse, and learn after acting that we have done wrong. To marry in haste, and repent at leisure, is no inadequate representation of the whole course of human affairs. Legislators, whatever they may boast, and what-

ever other men may believe, are no more exempt from the general infirmity than the most ove-sick maiden; they are for ever hurrying into action, and for ever learning, after a short time, though they never repent, that they have done wrong. If they do not interfere with private pursuits, and the instincts or impulses of individuals, little hamlets, crowded cities, and great nations are sure, some how or other, to be, on the whole—if not at all times abundantly—reasonably well supplied with subsistence and all the comforts and necessities of life. They have no confidence, however, in the natural instincts or impulses of individuals; they cherish a disgusting mistrust of human nature, and an over-weening confidence in themselves and their regulations and they have limited the number of tradesmen in towns, forbade the exports of native productions, to secure the supply for the home market, or prohibited the imports of foreign produce, to encourage home growths, only to learn that they have, by their interference, lessened the quantity of food and starved some of the people. What is true of the common markets is equally true of the services of men.

Nothing is now more certain than that the amount of population everywhere will always be fully equal to the amount of subsistence. This great general truth is applicable to every particular employment. Every remunerating work finds hands to do it. Whoever can pay for labour is sure to have labourers. The railway contractor, the mine or colliery undertaker, never has a doubt of finding hands, if he can only find funds to pay them. Human life, like every other species of life, is sure to be found wherever it can subsist. Our legislators have been ignorant of this great fact, and have endeavoured to provide men for the public service as they endeavoured to secure a supply of corn, and the nation is now suffering from a want of seamen, and has been suffering for many years, because the Legislature would no more trust the supply to the impulse of individuals than for a long period it would trust the supply of corn. The derangement of the markets for food, before we had free trade, and for seamen, during many years, are due to the same cause—the ignorant inaptitude and interference of the Legislature with the instincts and impulses of individuals.

Under the influence of such paltry motives, our rulers would never trust the seamen to serve the country for adequate pay. When they required them—though no employment than the sea is more attractive to youth—they impressed them, they stole them, they flogged them, and treated them as Spaniards now treat the Africans. The plain and necessary consequence was, that men, when they could obtain subsistence elsewhere, or by any other means, seldom voluntarily entered the navy. Officers can be obtained to any number, but not men. The whole secret lies in the fact that the seamen have always been treated by the State like slaves; and such not being the condition of the rest of the people, they had too much good sense to degrade themselves. With an inexcusable negligence, or with a most contemptible conceit that the State cannot possibly be in error, her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the best means of manning the navy—the Earl of Hardwicke, the Marquis of Chandos, Edward Cardwell, W. Fanshawe Martia, J. D. H. Elphinstone, John Shepherd, and Richard Green, with H. C. Rothery as Secretary—have taken no other notice of this enormous error and wrong and all its consequences, in the report they have just issued, than this:—

"32. The evidence of the witnesses, with scarcely an exception, shows that the system of naval impressment, as practised in former wars, could not now be successfully enforced. We speak not of any objections to that system which may exist in our minds on the score of humanity or justice, nor of the political excitement to which, in the opinion of some witnesses, the revival of that system would give rise, nor of the strong and determined opposition with which, according to others, it would be met; we speak rather of difficulties arising from the altered circumstances of the times. The sailor who wished to avoid impressment would have much greater facilities than formerly for desertion in foreign ports, and for escape after his arrival at home."

They see with reluctance, apparently, that the old crime committed by the State cannot now be renewed—impressment can no longer be employed; but they discard all consideration of its consequences, as if the "heart never treasured up a wrong," and every generation forgot all that was

hallowed and great in the feelings of its predecessors. What distinguishes the naval service from civil services is the comparatively small wages—the constraint of a master who is all powerful and, therefore, never just—the irksomeness of naval discipline, and the total deprivation of liberty. All these are not more necessary on board ships to secure efficient service than in the Queen's dockyards or in the Government offices; they are relics of old wrong. Officers cannot get over the notion inherited from it, that only by coercion can they command services, and coercion they still employ.

We want men for our fleet. Why should men enter the navy to be flogged like hounds? The day before the report of the Commissioners was published, a return appeared of the men flogged in the navy. 1,087 seamen, marines, and boys, were flogged in her Majesty's ships in 1857, and on these 35,847 lashes were inflicted. In the five years 1853-57, 5,823 persons were flogged, and no less than 182,779 lashes inflicted. The bulk of these punishments, or more than 90-100ths, were inflicted quite contrary to the practices of civil life—without any trial—without even the investigation of a court martial—and at the discretion or madness of the commanding officer. A great number of these punishments was inflicted for mere disobedience—as if a housewife were to slap her cook's face every time she neglected to put the kettle on at the proper time; or a farmer were to cudgel his ploughman for letting the plough stand still far half an hour; or they are inflicted for insubordination—as if a master builder were to knock down the journeyman who ventured to dispute his orders. And being so inflicted at the mere discretion of inferiors, they constitute an irreconcilable difference between the navy and all civil employments. They are quite sufficient to account for the otherwise strange fact, that the Royal Navy, of all human employments, never can get men to consume the subsistence there provided.

Of the leading cause of the navy wanting men—the remnant of old wrong, and itself a barbarous cruelty—the Commissioners take no notice, and do not, therefore, recommend it to be removed, as the only certain method of at all times procuring men for the fleet. They content themselves with recommending an increase in the quantity of provisions allowed to each seaman; a free supply of bedding and mess utensils; a facility of allotting wages; more equitable payments for good conduct; more free promotion for petty and warrant officers who are to receive, when promoted, a sum of money for an outfit. All these and similar recommendations are very good in their way, but they are all matters of very trivial importance compared to the means of removing the repugnance which men now justly feel to enter the navy. Without volunteers, and as many as the State requires, such regulations are empty forms. They are vain and worthless—mere skeletons without life. Of the real impediment to getting men, the Commissioners—whose minds are imbued with the old fogism of the last century—take no notice; and they content themselves with almost deploring the necessary cessation of the barbarity which has long deprived, and the consequences of which still justly deprive, the state of the services of its best and ablest defenders.

No one can deny the necessity of training, and organising seamen for warfare, but they must first be had. At the same time it is plain that England cannot find her safety in organisation alone, as is now recommended. Other nations can organise as well as England, and it is because one great nation is supposed to have organised more successfully than she has, that we are now called on to make additional exertions. To rely on organisation is to do as France does, and, lamentable to say, is to borrow ideas from her, and admit that our navy is inferior to hers. Supposing it true, that we must depend on organisation, on reserves, on marines, and not on the free services of our skilful maritime population, we must admit that our naval supremacy has come to an end. The source of our superiority, which never was organisation, is dried up. The sinews of our strength are cut—we are inferior to our neighbour, and shall have to contend against a more numerous people with resources more at the command of a resolute chief. It will be a fatal error if we rely, as recommended by the *Times* and the commission, on organisation, instead of on the voluntary and zealous services of the skilled maritime population of the empire.

The state will get plenty of seamen, and from all parts of the world, when it pays them well and treats them well. Till it does this, it does not deserve to have them; and we may be assured it will not get them. Without touching the existing wrongs, the Commissioners recommend a considerable increase of expense—598,821*l.* a year—calculated on the number of seamen now required. Admitting that the recommendations of these further allowances, and the plans for a reserve of seamen, to be in themselves useful, unless the character of the navy be cleared from the foul stigma which it now bears, the expenditure will be useless. It is the duty, therefore, of every patriotic and every philanthropic member of the House of Commons to refuse his consent to this increase of expense, or even to withhold his consent from the naval estimates, without first obtaining a pledge that flogging in the navy, at the discretion of commanding officers, shall be abolished. Many minor reforms would naturally flow from this, which would in a short time make the Royal Navy more attractive than any common employment, and secure it plenty of men, as long as men were to be found in the country.

#### RUSSIAN TRADE—STRUGGLES, AND BUBBLES.

It has been the misfortune of Russia to have been thrust prematurely into the conflicts and struggles of European civilisation; and after having beheld the spectacle of a people—who, on the whole, were little more advanced than Zulu Caffres—forced to become a powerful military empire, we now witness an equally artificial effort to make them, by a quick process, into a great industrial race. We trust that this last attempt may meet with all practicable success, but we cannot shut our eyes to the probability that financial difficulty and disappointment will be the lot of a host of premature schemes. It is the man who shows the value of the education of the child, and in like manner the existing condition and capacities of Russia must prove the real worth of the system of government administered by Nicholas and his predecessors. The accession of the present Emperor gave the signal for a great outcrop of industrial speculation. The partisans of military pomp and aggression went out of favour, and power through the ill fortune of the Crimean war, and an exhausted country was prepared to applaud and support the peaceful projects of the new Sovereign. New projects and new companies sprang up by the score—some for railways, some for navigation, some for commerce, some for manufactures, some for the educational object of printing cheap books in the Russian tongue. The first difficulty arose from the want of a middle class, and the second from the awful state of degradation in which the licentious, superficially polished nobles had kept their wretched serfs. Adventurers from all countries were ready to offer their services and their schemes, but as the condition of Russia had offered small inducement for the better class of industrial emigrants, most of the foreign candidates for employment were of a light-fingered sort, and in most cases the best thing to be done was to accept the aid of sons of ministers, relatives of officials, and officers of the army, many of whom, up to the rank of generals, were no longer wanted by the State, and found themselves thrown upon the world to starve or live as the fates might decree. These gentlemen had received more or less instruction in the official arts of peculation, but of business, as a broad honest fact, they were for the most part entirely ignorant. Even good schemes under such management must be in a perilous condition, and bad ones be likely to make a rapid journey on the road to ruin.

The condition of the peasants aggravates these difficulties, for when works have to be carried on away from a few of the larger towns, skilled labour can only be obtained by transporting it from enormous distances. The Russian peasants have considerable powers of imitation, but millions of them have never seen the elementary conveniences of life, while the structure of their hovels and methods of agriculture are so rude as to indicate the appalling gulf of ignorance that separates them from the country people of any civilised land. These circumstances shew that serious dangers beset the various industrial projects now struggling into being, but the financial question is even more important. Companies have been started without reference to the amount of capital likely to be obtained, and numbers of shareholders still labour under the agreeable delusion that they



will receive a handsome dividend upon their first call before a further advance will be required. The Government has recently interfered to stop new undertakings, but prudent observers consider the intervention too late to prevent a monetary crisis coming on. Like all subjects of tyrannical Governments, the mass of the Russians are hoarders. The noble spends more than he can afford, but the serf hides what he is fortunate enough to catch and can protect from the thieving and extortion that his superiors carry on. If these hoards could be made available, sufficient capital might be found, but otherwise a host of schemes will find themselves in a fix. On the whole, however, the joint-stock company fever doubt produce a beneficial result, and whatever losses it may entail it will open up means of communication, and stir up the minds of the people to believe in progress and create a desire to carry it out.

The cheap knowledge company furnishes a striking instance of the barbarous condition of the capital of "All the Russias." Books in Russian are exceedingly scarce, and sell for ten times as much as our own current publications. To remedy this state of things Mr. Kokoreff and others started the new company and found themselves obliged to commence operations in Berlin and Leipzig, because St. Petersburg possessed no type adequate for the purpose; and if type had been imported there were scarcely any workmen who knew how to use it. It is not an uncommon thing for the editor of a periodical to announce that his publication cannot come out, or is diminished in size, because the type is required for a more urgent purpose. Overlying this ignorance and savagery—which may one day prove volcanic—is a hot-bed of luxury, that may tumble in, or find itself summarily blown up. Wines sparkle, jewels flash, and silks rustle in gilt saloons, but here and there enough dirt is visible to indicate the distinction between civilisation and display. In such a state of society the virtues of a middle class are scarcely known; and were Alexander, like King Arthur, to put up a wealthy princess as the prize for a tournament—one of gambling would suit best—it is doubtful whether his court would prove as moral as that of the British monarch, in which three knights abstained from the contest; for there were—

"Two who loved their neighbours' wives,  
And one who loved his own."

We say these things in no hostility to Russia. We hail with satisfaction every symptom of improvement; and if she rigidly abstains from military meddling with the affairs of Europe, there is a splendid future before her; and with sufficient time she cannot fail to become a valuable addition to the family of civilised nations. That, however, must be by developing her own character, and not by importing luxuries and vices from foreign capitals.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.—CLAIMS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

THE bill for the Superannuation of the Civil Service has been read a second time in the House of Commons. It seems to have provoked but slight discussion, considering the importance of the question to a class of men who stand deservedly well in public estimation.

The Government service has always been a favorite one—less lucrative it is true than the mercantile service, but always a trifle more certain. An imaginary superiority, too, in its name and the care with which the country was supposed to look after its worn-out and decayed servants, have contributed mainly to its popularity.

It however seems to be the fact that appointments, made since the year 1829, have shown occasionally slight disaffection, and have more or less produced grumblers, since the Superannuation Act of 1834. By that Act the civil servants (those appointed after 1829) were subjected to the payment of 5 per cent. on their salaries when above 100*l*. and of 2½ per cent. when below that sum; while those appointed before 1829 escaped with perfect immunity from the tax. Here the first germs of discontent appear to have shown themselves; and the present Chancellor's bill, if it become law, is in no way calculated to remove it, at least from the greater portion of the existing public servants. It may, it is true, be said these public servants have served their country's turn for well nigh thirty years, more or less—they are getting old, and fewer in number, and the growing will die out with them in a very short time. On the other hand, a nobler

and juster course may be urged upon the country, namely, to look at these payments as a species of life insurance, and make some extra allowance to the pensioner. The charge would soon cease altogether to be a burden on the public purse.

It appears that since 1829 the deductions referred to have amounted, up to the passing of Lord Naas's Act in 1857, to nearly a million sterling; and yet in the bill now before the House there is no provision made in favour of those who created, by their contributions, this large sum. It is contended, we are aware—but unfairly contended—that these public servants accepted their appointments with the knowledge that certain specified abatements would be made. If this is true of a portion of the service, it cannot be said of those appointed between the Treasury minute of 1829 and the Act of 1834: they could have had no idea of the existence of such a minute at the time of their appointment.

We cannot help feeling some surprise, therefore, that the claims of those from whom abatements have been made have not in some way or other been recognised in Mr. Disraeli's bill. We cannot refrain from thinking that the country ought to admit these claims; should it be otherwise, then Lord Naas's Act, which has reduced Sir G. C. Lewis's more liberal bill of 1856 to the dimensions of Mr. Disraeli's of 1858, is no good whatever to the public servants of 1829, but rather an aggravation of their grievances. It would matter very little to them to pay the tax a year or two longer, if in the end their claims were recognised by an increased superannuation allowance.

#### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

WE have received a letter from Bradford, which we insert, although we think it hardly worth while to pursue the subject further:—

"The correspondent of the *Leader* is astonished at seeing the Germans, who signed the address to the Holstein Diet, taking him to task for his misrepresentations. It is, however, difficult to understand who else could possibly have taken him to task than the persons who were the object of the misrepresentation—the much-spoken-of 'Yorkshiresmen,' being quite imaginary. Nor would the signers of the address think it worth while to allude any further to this affair did not the correspondent seem to think that the petition was written in such a way as to leave a doubt whether it was expressive of the wishes of German residents at Bradford, or of the wishes 'of a part of the English people.' Now, the fact is, the petition begins with these words:—'We, the undersigned, natives of Germany,' &c. Again, in a subsequent paragraph, the words occur, 'it has grieved us, citizens of Germany, who reside abroad,' &c. Is this not clear enough?

"Moreover, all the journals, both German and English, that have come under our eyes, describe the petition correctly, as a 'petition of German merchants, professors, and so forth, residing at Bradford.' I could quote a dozen German journals; be it sufficient to name the *Berlin National-Zeitung*, which gives ample details on the matter. The London German journal, *Hermann*, does the same. As to English journals, the correspondent may learn the real state of things from the *Daily News*, the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and several others. Altogether, the source from which the correspondent has taken his 'impressions' seems to be a very extraordinary one. He speaks of 'loud laughter,' whilst telegraphic despatches and letters speak of a great and good effect produced by the address. One despatch, dated Hamburg, says, 'At Kiel, Schleswig, and other towns, the manifestation of German merchants at Bradford and Liverpool has given great satisfaction. The Danish police are active in trying to check the movement.' A letter in one of the great English journals says:—'Addresses have also been presented from German merchants, professors, &c., residing at Bradford (Yorkshire) and Liverpool. It seems that this token of sympathy on the part of German natives living abroad has produced a very good result. A great number of journals allude to it as to a fact of some importance; and the same impression I obtain from private letters received from friends at Kiel and Itzehoe.'

We also have received on this subject the following remarks:—

"If the correspondent thinks that the Duchies are only egged on by the Germans beyond the Schleswig-Holstein frontier, he is mistaken. The majority of the population have repeatedly shown the true sympathies in the most unmistakable manner. The Holstein Diet, not very long ago, brought a charge amounting to high treason against the Danish Minister, for having curtailed the national rights and provincial liberties of the

country. The Schleswig Deputies have addressed to the Danish King a memorandum, a few weeks ago, in which they pronounce against his despotic attempts at annexation.

"As to the assertion that this is 'not so much a question of liberty as of race,' the proofs of the contrary are very easy. At this moment, the people of Holstein are deprived of the right of the free press, of free meeting, and so forth. They are, besides, made to support the Danish exchequer with most unproportional contributions. Not even the right of collective petitioning has been left to them. Within the last few weeks, thousands of individual petitions have been addressed to Itzehoe, all of them insisting on the national rights. The police of Denmark are now busy, inquiring about the promoters of the movement, with a view of prosecuting them. An ordinance has also appeared, prohibiting further petitions of this kind! And this is not a question of freedom against despotism! Then what is it?"

Surely the mistake of our correspondent has been quite enough alluded to; and we trust he will not think it not necessary to continue the controversy, as we are quite convinced of his good faith and opportunity of furnishing us with information. The great question of the States will receive our earnest attention.

#### EPILOGUE

TO THE

#### BIOGRAPHIES OF GERMAN PRINCES.

"Go," exclaimed a famous statesman of other days, to his son, who was setting out on his travels, "go and see with how little wisdom the world is governed!" This biting aphorism is fully illustrated in the present state of Germany, as exhibited in the lives of her princes. It will have been a wonder, no doubt, to many of our readers, how a race of such high mental culture as the Germans are acknowledged to be—a people who have revolutionised the intellectual world by the introduction of the printing press, and the political world by the discovery of gunpowder—how they, a people ever in the van of human progress, can be found submitting in silence to governments with whom "wisdom" has nothing to do. "Is, then," our readers may have asked, "the law of liberty not commensurate in the German people with its scientific, philosophical, artistic, and industrial development? Are they nothing better than the willing slaves of these decrepit and half-demented dynasties who have become a disgrace to humanity at large, both politically and morally? How are we to account for so sad a spectacle as is here presented to us, in one of the most gifted branches of the human family having its natural aspirations for freedom so utterly trodden down?"

A glance at history will easily show that it is not in the German character, but in the adverse tide of circumstances, we must seek for an explanation of the present deplorable state of things. Germany has not always been the prey of despotism. It has had its brilliant epochs of civic liberty and powerful democratic associations. There was an epoch—not so far back in the dim past—when her soil gave birth to a thousand Free Cities, organised on a republican basis, enjoying the most unlimited self-government, and overflowing with prosperity in trade and commerce. At that period the civic commonwealths of Southern Germany formed, as it were, sundry oases of liberty in the terrible feudal desert the world had become; and not unfrequently did these freedom-loving fraternities bid defiance to the plundering monarchs around them, and appear on the point of vanquishing the crowned brigands entirely. At that time, too, the great Hanse League—that proud confederation of the commercial republics of the north—dictated laws to kings, and held in their gift the crowns of the Scandinavian monarchies. To a German living in those epochs, the future of his fatherland might well have seemed a bright one. He might have fondly imagined that his nation was advancing to a greater unity, to more extended freedom, to a perfect religious independence; in short, to deliverance from all petty princes, robber barons, and haughty Papist legates.

Indeed, to establish such a state of national liberty was the aim of that great movement known under the name of the "Reformation." It is a common error to suppose that the German Reformation had only a religious tendency. Nothing could be more unfounded than this opinion. So far from such being the case, on the contrary, the

fact is that in its origin it was even more a political than a religious movement; or at least was as much directed to state objects as to an amelioration of the affairs of the Church. Reformation, in those early days, meant not only the establishment of a national and purified Church, untrammelled by the despotic decrees of the Roman Pontiff, and unsullied by the overgrowth of the worst Pagan superstition. No; reformation, at that time, meant also the emancipation of the soil from the clerical mortmain; abolition of the feudal system that weighed upon the peasantry; curtailment or destruction of petty princely and aristocratic power; a stronger bond of political union for all Germany, by means of a popular Representation: or, to give it in the graphic German phrase of the time, "*eine Reformation an Haupt und Gliedern*."

It is true, the peasants in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries never failed to quote the Gospel when they demanded relief from feudal oppression. The citizens of the towns, also, quoted the Gospel when they denounced priestly celibacy as a danger to the peace of families, or when they proved the inconsistency of the clergy revelling in the possession of vast territorial domains. The knights-in-harness even quoted the Gospel for their own purpose against the priesthood, in order to batter down the privileges of their ancient rival in power. But though a religious feeling thus pervaded the whole agitation, the political idea was always present, and frequently uppermost. With one or two insignificant exceptions, all the reformers of Germany had at once a national, social, and an ecclesiastical aim. Luther himself declared in the beginning in favor of that promising popular movement which he afterwards deserted when it assumed the form of a revolutionary rising. The "War of the Peasants" itself is an evidence of the strength of the political sentiment which clothed itself in the religious garb. Thus no one conversant with German history can doubt that the Reformation was intended by its early promoters to regenerate the nation in all respects, both temporal and spiritual.

Adverse circumstances, unfortunately, willed it otherwise. The struggle of the peasants resulted in a defeat, in consequence of the want of concord between the towns and the rural population—a division chiefly brought about by the hostile attitude the leading Reformer had, unhappily, taken against the cause of the people. Then came the Thirty Years' War, that main source of Germany's present misfortunes! It ruined the cause of liberty and nationality for centuries. Well nigh all the foreign dynasties that surrounded Germany profited by the occasion this war afforded them to do their worst towards the disruption of German union. The country became a bear-pit of combat for armed hosts from all quarters. The Spaniard and the Swede, the Italian, the Netherlander, and the Frenchman—not to count the nondescript Eastern hordes which followed the House of Austria—trampled Germany under their horses' hoofs. At the end of the Thirty Years' War she lay bleeding and prostrate, a ghastly shadow of her former self. She had struggled for a Reformation, the fruits of which she desired to offer to the world at large; when, however, the combat was over, other nations marched away with the spoils of victory. She alone remained, weltering in her blood. She had, with all these wounds and sorrows, earned little beyond the religious emancipation of a small portion of her people, paying the fearful price of utter political prostration for this paltry gain.

The division of Germany into semi-independent principalities, which hang so uncongenially together, dates chiefly from the Thirty Years' War. In the years that followed, this mutual estrangement was still further augmented by the criminal struggles of ambition waged between Frederick II., called the Great, and the despotic House of Austria. These facts must be kept in remembrance in order to judge more justly of the present political situation of Germany. Fortunately, it can be asserted that, since the mighty popular rising against Napoleon I., the national sentiment has grown anew with increased vigour. Even the present federal constitution of Germany bears witness to this: for though it be an organisation founded on bad political principles, it still prevents Germany from being a mere "geographical expression," as Metternich sneeringly described Italy. The events of the year 1848, moreover, have shown that the Germans of Russia and Austria, as well as the minor states, consider each

other as brethren, who ought to live together under the roof of a common popular constitution. Even before 1848, the cry for a National Parliament had not been wanting in earnestness, whenever it was allowed to make itself heard. When the revolutionary storm of February, therefore, swept over Germany, from the frontiers of Belgium to those of Russia, from Schleswig to the Alps, the people were unanimous in their call for a National Representation.

We will not here explain the reasons of the failure of the German Revolution. We will not enlarge on the difficulties necessarily attending a popular movement in a country whose provinces have so long been kept asunder by crafty dynastic intrigue and cabinet policy. We will not show how liberty at Vienna was destroyed by foreign Slavonian hordes, led against the insurgent town by Windischgratz and Jellacic, who subdued the city after a gallant defence of a month's duration, and then slaked their thirst of blood in every street of the ill-fated town. We will not show how liberty at Berlin fell by a treacherous *coup d'état* of King Frederick William IV. We will not relate how at Dresden, in Baden, in the Rhenish Palatinate, and elsewhere, royal authority was re-established by the bayonets of neighbouring princes. We will not retrace the treachery with which the King of Wurtemberg dissolved the National German Parliament by force of arms, after having sworn adhesion to all its decrees. Let it suffice to say, that German liberals and democrats, in 1848 and 1849, have bravely fought on the barricade, in the fortress, as well as in the open field, and that they have been discomfited partly through the inaptitude or the faithlessness of their own leaders, and partly by the foul perjury and brutal force of their sanguinary princes. The reproach of tamely submitting to despotism is, therefore, certainly an unfounded one, as applied to the Germans. They have attempted their liberation, but—like France, Italy, and Hungary—have unfortunately failed.

More than nine years have now passed away since the final overthrow of German liberty. Nine years are a long and weary time for the patience of the friends of freedom. But nine years are not so much in the life of a nation. A nation which has seen its cities sacked and stormed, its popular champions slain on the field of battle, murdered by drum-head law, martyred in dungeons, or driven into exile, cannot reasonably be expected to arise anew every year—to bathe itself, as it were, every season in its own blood: it is not in human nature that it should be so. Inconsiderate, therefore, is the opinion of those "who live at home at ease," when they think that a nation is reconciled to despotism because it allows some few years to elapse before making a fresh effort in arms. The German nation, we are sure, is, in its thinking majority, most unreconciled to the existing state of things. Its popular classes are at this moment dragged into silence; but they still cherish, we may be sure, aspirations for a better form of government than any of those we have endeavoured to describe in the "Biographies" of their princes. To read the troubled future, and prophecy the exact date when this long desired better form of government will eventually triumph, is not given to man to do. But this much can be safely said, that whenever that day may arrive, the popular leaders of Germany will certainly not again commit the fatal error of "stopping short before the thrones," as they did, with such misplaced confidence, in the memorable year 1848.

## Original Correspondence.

### GERMANY.

February 23rd.

As the Schleswig-Holstein question has been rather prominently brought forward in the columns of the LEADER, a few very brief historical notices, copied from state documents, of the causes and progress of the question, from the origin of the country to the present day, may perhaps not be unwelcome to some of your readers.

To obtain anything like an impartial view of the subject, we must cast aside all the accounts written by Danes and Germans within the last ten, twenty, or even thirty years. These accounts lead astray, not so much by errors, falsehoods, or exaggeration, as by a careless omission or wilful suppression of facts. A correct and, consequently, impartial

judgment can only be acquired by going back to the old chronicles of the cities of Schleswig, of Holstein, of Denmark, and the surrounding states, more especially those of Oldenburg, Hamburg, Lüneburg, Bardewick, Bremen, and Lubeck. A comparison of these chronicles will, however, show that all traditions, as we call them, but which in reality we ought to term concoctions, can only be smiled at and passed over. Runic stones, which have been sometimes found by Danes on the banks of the Eider we must also reject, as likewise most decidedly all their sagas, or old saws, the Volupsa, the Edda, Ragnar Lodbrog's song, and all the host of puerile forgeries, as in my opinion they are. All that can be relied on, to a certain degree, are the meagre descriptions derived from the Romans, Eginhard's Chronicle, Othere's Voyages, and Adam Bremensis, whose account, by the way, of the countries of the Baltic, and their inhabitants, affords amusing evidence that sailors of old were as addicted to the spinning of astonishing yarns and playing upon the ignorant credulity of land-lubbers as they are at this day. Although we must decline to accept Adam's human monsters that had no heads, and only one eye, which was in the middle of their breasts, and those unamiable ladies, the Amazonas, who used to act towards the unfortunate mariner, as we read the female spider sometimes acts towards the male—loves him first and eats him afterwards—yet we may believe his accounts of Denmark and the Elbe country, because he had the opportunity of viewing them himself, and because there is little at variance with our conceptions of the possible or the probable contained therein. From these, and the chronicles of the middle ages, the history of Denmark, Germany, and other countries, I select the following scraps, which I think will serve as so many resting points for the memory, in grubbing out the truth in this question, so intricate from circumstances, and confused by party prejudice and national vanity.

Schleswig and Holstein have, from the very earliest times, as your readers will see, been bones of contention between Germans and Danes. The quarrel was barbarous in its origin, and, notwithstanding that centuries of Christianity have intervened, it is likely to be as barbarous in its termination. The chief cause of the disputes in ancient times was the frequent subdivisions of the territory of Holstein among different members of the ruling house, which led to the temporary supremacy of one branch or other with more or less claim to be regarded as the chief. Schleswig, on the other hand, seems always to have been an appanage of the younger sons of the Kings of Denmark, and as such independent, but only as such.

The following facts and dates, arranged in order from the very beginning of the country to the present time, will render the course of the question sufficiently clear to enable those of your readers who cannot make a study of it, to judge of the merits of the respective claims put forward by Germans and Danes.

We first hear of Holstein as forming a part of that country north of the Elbe, called, by Latin writers, Albingia—a country considered so savage and useless that Tiberius Caesar forbade Drusus to penetrate it. In 765, Alfred, or Alechred, a king of Northumberland, in a council of bishops, was induced to send Christian missionaries to those parts to found a church and convert the inhabitants. Wilhead, the bishop selected for the work, established himself upon the banks of the Weser, in the country known then as Wigmodia. People from Holland were obtained to erect dykes, and prisoners taken in the wars were sent to cultivate the land. Around the church these founded, a town sprang up, for which Wilhead, the bishop, procured a charter from Charlemagne. This town is the present Bremen. This city was the head-quarters of the Northern Christian, or Romish propaganda. By the third Lishop, Ansgar, the Gospel was preached to the heathen of North Albingia, in which country Charlemagne had built a castle at the place where Hamburg now stands. In 858, Hamburg was made a bishoprick, and united with that of Bremen, under Ansgar, who was also named Legate of Scandinavia by the Pope Gregory IV. In the same year, Ansgar concluded a peace between the King of Denmark and Lewis, the King of Germany, and in consequence obtained permission from the Danish sovereign to build a church with a tower in Schleswig. This is, I believe, the earliest mention made of the country of Schleswig, which we find was, in Ansgar's time, an acknowledged country of Denmark. The king further granted Ansgar to send missionaries into his dominions, but with the uncomfortable stipulation that the King of Germany should not oppose the inroads of the Danes. There appears to me a keen mockery in this apparent simplicity of the Danish king, for the stipulation seems to convey the hint that he was aware religion was only the cloak to a new yoke of Rome, about to be laid upon the necks of free men



by force of cunning instead of by arms. We get now and then a glimmer of light as to the real causes and objects of those bloody and devastating wars of early times. In 876, on the death of Lewis, King of Germany, the whole country north of the Elbe, which now began to be known as Saxonia, was plundered and wasted by the Danes and Slavonians. These appellations were, in ancient times, very ill-defined. They were applied to all the people dwelling between the Elbe and the Baltic sea. The Obotrites—a Slavonic tribe—occupied the banks of the river Trave and the country of Mecklenburg. The Wiltzi—another Slavonic tribe—held Pomerania. These facts are worthy of note as bearing upon the origin of the English people, or Anglo-Saxons, as it has become the nonsensical fashion to call them. According to ancient chronicles, the Slavonians must have held possession of a large extent of coast-land; and a glance at the map of Germany will show that deep in modern Saxony there are many towns bearing names of Slavonic origin. The conclusion I draw from this is, that the Teutonic element did not force its way from east to west, but *vice versa*; this, however, requires separate treatment. In 982, a certain Hermann, Ghermann, Wehrmann, Warman, or Warrior Billings, or Billungs, is Duke of Saxonia. One cannot help thinking of Billingsgate on reading this name, and might be induced to imagine he was a leader of some of those English, or, if he learned of the age will have it so, Anglo-Saxon, adventurers, who, according to Eginhard, the son-in-law and secretary of Charlemagne—and, therefore, an authority of more weight than generally belongs to ancient chroniclers—crossed the sea from England, either from love of adventure or necessity, landed at a spot called Hathelow, and in a short time conquered and established themselves as lords in the country of Thuringia. This Duke of Saxonia, Billings, made a treaty with the Obotrites, who left him in peaceable occupation of the country called Holstein, which he proceeded to cultivate. But, after Billings' death, the Obotrites again seized upon the country, devastated it, and even plundered its chief town, Hamburg. In 1065, just a year before the invasion of England by the Normans or Nardmen, as I have found the name written, Holstein was again devastated, and in 1072 was obliged to acknowledge itself tributary to Cruco, chief of the Slavonians. At last, however, according to the annals of Hilderheim, the Obotrites met with such a crushing defeat from an army of Saxons, at a place called Smilow, that they were entirely driven out of Holstein, and never got a footing there again. Magnus, the leader or Duke of the Saxons, was the last descendant of Billings, and, dying without an heir, the Emperor of Germany granted the dukedom, which included Holstein, to Lothar of Supplinburg, who gave Holstein to Adolph of Schauenburg. Lothar, being afterwards elected Emperor, presented the dukedom to his son-in-law, Henry of Bavaria; but the successor of Lothar, Conrad the Third, took it from him, while at the same time, Albert the Bear, of Brandenburg, drove Adolph of Schauenburg, out of Holstein, and set Henry of Bardewick in his stead. In 1139, Adolph recovered his earldom, which he colonised with people from other countries, and encouraged them to devote themselves to husbandry and the breeding of cattle, as likewise to fill the ponds with fish. This is so far worthy of note as tending to confirm Adam Bremenensis, who describes those countries as lying waste and uninhabited, except on the banks of the rivers. In 1179 the Duke of Saxony was attacked and defeated by the Emperor of Germany, and deprived of all, excepting his hereditary possessions, which comprised the present Brunswick and Luneburg. The Earl of Holstein, who considered himself as the vassal of the Duke, resisted; but the Emperor threatening an invasion with an overwhelming force, he at length submitted, and acknowledged Holstein to be a fief of the Empire. While, in 1201, Otto, son of Henry the Lion, was contending with Philip of Swabia for the imperial throne, Canute the Sixth, King of Denmark, set up a claim upon Holstein, and his brother Waldemar, who was Duke of Schleswig, invaded the country and conquered it. Here we have the first union of the two countries of Schleswig and Holstein. Waldemar, Duke of Schleswig by inheritance, and Earl of Holstein by conquest—which conquest was confirmed to him by the Emperor Frederick the Second—in 1212, became King of Denmark. Waldemar died in 1241, leaving the kingdom of Denmark to his son, Eric, and the dukedom of Schleswig to his younger son Abel. This Abel married a daughter of Adolph of Schauenburg; late Earl of Holstein, and had a son who afterwards became King of Denmark, thus uniting the countries of Schleswig and Holstein more closely than before. After many divisions of the territory, through conquests, marriages, &c., and the circumstance that in Denmark females were

not excluded from the throne, while on the other hand the Salic law ruled in Holstein, we find the lands of Schleswig and Holstein, or the greater part, in the possession of the old Schauenburg family. In 1417 the King of Denmark, who had meanwhile become King of Sweden, made an attempt to get back Schleswig, which he declared had been usurped by the Earl of Holstein's son. A war ensued, and the Danes laid siege to the castle of Gattarp, but the result was very disastrous to them, for, by a treaty concluded at Wardingburg in 1434, the King of Denmark promised, not only to leave Schleswig in the hands of the Holstein house, but also to surrender all lands which in times of yore appertained to the Dukes of Schleswig. This is one of the great points in favour of the Germans. In 1459, the Earl of Holstein and Duke of Schleswig died without issue. But prior to this event, in 1448, a new dynasty mounted the Danish throne, in the person of Christian, Earl of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, nephew, on the maternal side, of the late Duke of Schleswig and Earl of Holstein. On the death of the Duke, Christian set up a claim to Schleswig and Holstein. He was opposed by Otto of Schauenburg, the nearest male relation. In the end, Christian was elected by the nobles of Schleswig and Holstein, while the city of Hamburg agreed to do homage to him, and to bear the same relation towards him as it had done to the late Duke and Earl Adolph, and further, that after his (Christian's) death they would acknowledge as Duke of Schleswig, and Earl of Holstein, that one of his sons who, with the consent of Hamburg, should be elected by the *Landestände* or Assembly of Notables. King Christian accepted these conditions, and made a capitulation, as it is termed, with the prelates, nobles, and inhabitants of the two countries, according to which, "the reverend prelates, noble knights, worthy towns and inhabitants of the land, Schleswig and Holstein, which should be for ever united, agreed to do homage to him, not as King of Denmark, but as an elected lord of the said country." I have not been able to get a sight of the capitulation itself, and have taken the foregoing extract from M. Dath's *Essai sur l'Histoire de Hambourg*, published about the commencement of the last century. This is the agreement of 1460, upon which the Germans lay the chief stress as to the inseparable union of the two countries. But now comes a point which the Germans overlook, or regard as of no importance. In 1473, Christian paid a visit to the court of the Emperor Frederick the Third, and, while there, obtained from the Emperor the elevation of Holstein into a dukedom, and thereupon declared the capitulation he had entered into, while it was an earldom, null and void. The towns of Hamburg and Lubeck resisted, and the former sent deputies to the imperial court to procure relief from certain onerous burdens under which they suffered by the power which the deed of investiture gave to the Duke of Holstein. I cannot say what powers these were, but I presume it took away from the country the right of election, because, when Christian died the notables of Schleswig and Holstein were not summoned to elect his successors, John King of Denmark, and his brother Frederick, who held possession of the two duchies, as a matter of course, and governed them jointly. The chronicler Krantz says of this, in the spirit of prophecy, as it has proved: "*Maximam posteris perplexionem inexistisse*."

In 1665, Denmark, owing to the discontent of the people at the mismanagement of the country by the nobles, who had plunged it into the depths of misery and disgrace by unsuccessful war, became an absolute monarchy; but if the deed of investiture did not annul the capitulation, this could not affect the duchies, more especially not Holstein, which would retain its ancient system of government and political independence. From this period till 1720, the provinces were subjected to divisions, and changed hands entirely several times, but only temporarily, the King of Denmark being always regarded as the rightful possessor. In 1720, a decisive settlement was come to, the result of the war between Sweden and Denmark, which was terminated by the treaty of peace made at Friedricksburg, through the mediation of England and France. It was there arranged that Denmark should never more be disturbed in the possession of the Ducal Gottorp share of the Duchy of Schleswig. In consequence of this treaty, Frederick the Fourth, by a patent dated 22nd August, took full possession of the Duchy of Schleswig, with the exception of the "Glücksburg land," and summoned the inhabitants to do him homage. By this treaty it is seen how France and England are concerned at present in the Schleswig-Holstein affair. They are pledged to support the King of Denmark in his possession of Schleswig, and if it be insisted upon that Schleswig and Holstein shall be for ever united, then, of course, in both. Here is the rule. The more the Germans strive and argue to show that the two

are inseparable, the greater they render the difficulty.

Since this settlement, little or no alteration took place in the relations of Denmark to the Duchies, nor was Denmark's right to them, nor his government of them, called in question till the agitation, consequent upon the declaration of Christian the Eighth, in 1846, began. In 1846 the King declared his intention of forming a thorough union of all his states to prevent their being divided on the death of his son, who was childless. The intention being to abolish the Salic law, which ruled in Holstein, and thus guarantee Holstein to the crown of Denmark. This was very ill-received by the people of Holstein, and some parts of Schleswig, and called forth protests from several princely houses, whose hereditary claims upon the duchies were thus jeopardised. In 1848 the King of Denmark decreed the complete separation of Holstein from Schleswig, and the incorporation of the latter with the pure Danish dominions. The cause of the Duchies, or rather of Holstein, was taken up by the popular party of Germany, which party then comprised, it may be said, the whole body of the people. The Holsteiners, spurred on and assisted by the Germans, resisted the command of their Duke, the King of Denmark, and the Schleswig-Holstein civil war ensued. The troops of the confederated princes were put in motion against the Danes, as the Germans thought, but in reality they were acting exactly as they would have done without any popular pressure; for, by the 26th Article of the Federal Compact, they were bound to support the King of Denmark, or rather Duke of Holstein, a member of the band, against his rebellious subjects. They did as little as they could against the Danes; but, of course, the troops could not always be restrained, because they were really in earnest. In 1850, a treaty of peace was signed by Prussia on the one side, in her own name and in the name of the Confederation, and by Denmark on the other side, as also by the English ambassador as representative of the mediating power. By this treaty it was concluded that everything should remain as it was before the war; and by Article 4 it was concluded that the King of Denmark might, according to the federal compact, claim the intervention of the German confederation for the purpose of re-establishing his legitimate power in Holstein. In consequence of this, the Holsteiners were left to their own resources against the troops of Denmark and the Germanic confederation. Before this treaty, perhaps, was heard of by the Holsteiners, the Battle of Idstedt was fought, in which the Danes were victorious. Nevertheless, the Holsteiners showed a bold front, and were only deterred from continuing the war by the threats of Prussia and Austria, who put an army of 50,000 men in motion against them.

Further remarks upon the question, which, as your readers well know, is still a very open one, I must defer. What I have given will serve as a bird's-eye view of the whole matter, in its origin, progress, and present state.

### Fine Arts.

On Monday evening we attended a highly pleasing lecture at the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on the Italian Majolica Wares, by Mr. T. C. Robinson, F.S.A. We leave to others the task of arguing for or against the absolute beauty which some enthusiasts think they can perceive in the colour and sometimes grotesque designs presented by these wares. The figures upon them, notwithstanding that the name of Raffaele is often coupled with them, are not always well drawn: the foreground often impossible;—the perspective nowhere; and the face frequently recalls the spoilt glazes of modern Staffordshire. The perverse industry of generations of middle-age housemaids has, however, left so few specimens to our time, that though Italian manufactories are hard at work producing fac similes—and Staffordshire produces something better—some of the warrantably original objects are now valued at fifties and hundreds of pounds, and the admiration of connoisseurs and possessors is intensifying with the scarcity of the property. On Monday night were disposed, on a horseshoe table before the lecturer, vases, tazzas, bottles, and platters. Behind him were suspended plates of all sizes: blue, orange, and ruby in colour; and over these were large diagrams representing the potters' marks. The curator enlarged upon the history and uses of pottery, and of the ware under notice, from the thirteenth century to the days of Minton, who revived, and, as we think, improved it. The difficulties attendant upon the manufacture, of which the principal is the rapidity with which the outlines of drawings must be traced upon the "biscuit," wet with creamy glaze, immediately before its second firing, to avoid the running of the colour. The lecturer mentioned that the secret of the ruby colour died

with the Maestro Giorgio, whose works are at present invaluable; and, after a few words in praise of this ware, which he regretted to observe was hardly appreciated at its full worth by the public, the lecturer concluded his pleasant discourse amid much applause. The attendance was numerous, and comprised a number of ladies, but, we should say, very few fine art workmen.

The Old Water-Colour Society, who had three vacancies in their body to fill up, have, it is understood, blackballed all candidates. There are some who think that Mr. Smallfield, whose water-colour studies of heads are well known for their beauty of colour, and Birket Foster, the popular wood draughtsman, might both have been acquisitions; but the wary old society has, *on dit*, the idea, that while the productions of its present members sell so well, it has no occasion to acquire new blood, or surrender a foot of linear space on the walls and screens. Such *on dits* are perhaps ill-natured, but also possibly true. If the latter, the body should take the style and title of "The Old Water-Colour Academy."

There is every probability that Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of Christ disputing with the Doctors, will be exhibited in May. It is much talked of by many who have not seen it; the few who have are not the loudest, but speak of it in high terms.

English art should be highly flattered by the *empressement* with which M. Théophile Silvestre, the fine art delegate of the French Government, has courted the countenance of her professors and admirers. Each week brings us some authentic communication in type, with reference to that gentleman's movements. The week before last we might have inserted, had we so pleased, ungracious remarks sent us with regard to his mission; then he was ignored in his public capacity by an ill-informed party; then he was honoured by a vote of confidence from the *illuminati*. Matters have now gone to such a length, that we have been invited to print a letter, not by M. Silvestre, but to that gentleman, signed by fourteen academicians and a host of *dit minorees*, of which the gist is a request that he will get M. Ernest Gambart made agent for the reception of the works of English artists. M. Gambart's shop is a very excellent place for the purpose. No better person than M. Gambart could perhaps be found to act as international agent. But if it be worth while to move such machinery as the academy, the associates, the aspirants, the delegate, the French Minister of State, and the whole metropolitan press, to put the business into his hands, there must be some greater profit hanging to it than his Excellency, the French Minister of State, or the British artists have any present notion of.

The subscription of the Crystal Palace Art Union is, we are pleased to say, filling rapidly. The Council have added several new articles of fine art manufacture to the list, from which subscribers may select the prizes which all obtain in addition to the chances of the July lottery. Among them are an Etruscan urn of much beauty, made by Messrs. Battam and Son; a vase, called "the Ariosto;" and a tazza supported by swans, both by Messrs. Kerr and Binns; a *cruche*, ornamented with enamel and gilding; and a beautiful ceramic vase, a foot high. All of the above are added to the list of articles from which guinea shareholders may choose, and, if they please, at once take away, their "certainty prizes." For the two-guinea ticket holders there is an electro bronze tazza—"the Seasons"—by Elkington and Co.; a ceramo-graphic vase, copied from a Greek one in the British Museum; and the "Verulam," a vase in Parian, nine inches high, and decorated with Italian arabesque, enamelled cameos, and chased gold enrichments.

The scheme appears to give great satisfaction to the general public, though it is, of course, unlikely to captivate curiosity-mongers and those pretended *virtuosi* whose admiration of beautiful things begins and ends with their rarity. Such persons do, and will for ever, unfortunately, prevail; and, we need hardly say, they have a holy horror of popularising taste for the fine arts, and regard such schemes as this as absurd, if not wrong. It avails not to tell them that the objects of their worship—the pretended antiques—are made in modern Florentine and Parisian garrets—nay, even in London and Birmingham—by the score; they must have the name, if not the reality; and without the mintmark of Wadour-street or Hanway-yard they will not be comforted. Such are the decriers of that excellent scheme, the Crystal Palace Art Union; but, fortunately, the masses are of another opinion, and in a year or two we shall see this created a greater knowledge of, and desire for, fine art manufactures, and a far more extensive encouragement of the trade than has been dreamed of even at Marlborough House or Kensington.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, has had the deanery of Chichester offered him by the Government, and has accepted the offer.

## Theatres and Entertainments.

### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The second concert of the Musical Society of London, given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, was fully up to the high standard of excellence established by their first. This body—comprising, as it does, among its members and committee an immense strength of professional and amateur talent, and without, as far as present appearances go, any affectation of aristocracy or cliques—bids fair to take the lead among the musical bodies of the metropolis. But, without instituting comparisons, which would be invidious, especially as the Society itself disclaims broadly all idea of rivalry, we may content ourselves with recording that never have the Ancient or Philharmonic concerts been graced by more numerous or highly cultivated audiences, or dismissed their fuller of charming recollections, than have the first two performances of the Musical Society. The first part of last Wednesday's performance was opened by a somewhat dull "Highland Overture," by Niels Gade, a Danish composer; and this may be at once dismissed as the least effective item of the programme. Next, Purcell's fine scene from *The Indian Queen*—"Ye twice ten hundred deities"—was classically sung by Mr. Santley, who was followed by Miss Dolby, as popular as ever, in the beautiful refrain in Mr. Henry Smart's "Medora." The first part was concluded by a delicious "duet for pianoforte and orchestra," by Mr. E. Silas—a composition abounding in dainty conceits, and most ably performed, the composer himself taking the piano. The grand feature of the evening was, of course, Spohr's magnificent "Programme Symphony," "Die Weiche der Tone," which is interpreted "the power of sound." This glorious composition, in which the illustrious German has grappled successfully with the highest difficulties of expression, and through which he has prodigally scattered the marvellous difficulties of musical engineering in which he revels—was interpreted and played *con amore* by the gifted conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon, and the admirable array of talent, whose presence in any orchestra may always be taken as an indication of intention to succeed, and as presage of success. This monster symphony, which, from its very length, defies newspaper criticism, comprehends three movements or eight sections, illustrative of the birth and progress of sound, as well as of that absolute Nothing, the silence of Nature before the former event. The *andantino*, the "Cradle Song," which opens the second movement, and the superb March, with the latter of which the public are more familiar than with any other part of the work, are its most fascinating portions, and served to *desenmuyer* that portion of the audience—and of such there were of course a few—who were not prepared to take in and appreciate the entire symphony. An old-fashioned bass aria, disintombing by Miss Dolby from Francisco Rossi's "*Midiane*," composed in 1686, was next excellently performed by the fair antiquarian, Mr. Santley gave a classic scene by John Barnett, in which occur several phrases of power and exquisite beauty; and the Zaubersföte overture brought the long and charming concert to a close.

### PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL HILL.

The scheme for the erection of a People's Palace at Muswell Hill is being quietly matured, and its publication may be expected shortly. A board of direction is in course of formation, and will comprise persons of recognised position and means; and the list of honorary patrons, which we have seen, is a strong one. An interesting feature of the plan is the proposed appropriation of thirty acres of land to benevolent institutions connected with art, science, literature, music, the drama, horticulture, and the railway interest. Committees are at work in each department, making the necessary arrangements for the erection and endowment of the different colleges, the designs for which are all to be submitted to the approval of Mr. Owen Jones. At the outset of its career, therefore, this undertaking bids high for the sympathy and support of those arts and professions upon which it must mainly rely for success. The idea is a good and polite one, and will probably prove as beneficial to the company as to the recipients of the gifts. The value of the remaining land will be enhanced by the erection of public buildings in a superior style of architecture, and the proposal to place such asylums under the shadow of an establishment rich in the attractions of art, science, and horticulture, and within a few minutes' railway ride of London, strikes us as more eligible than either of those supported by the parties to the Dramatic College strife.

### VOCAL ASSOCIATION, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The second undress concert of this progressive society took place on Tuesday evening, and was well attended. The opening madrigal, "Lady, see on every side," a well-known composition of Marenzio, was followed by several promising solos by members. Miss M. Goulden gave Sir H. Bishop's "Peace inviting;" Mr. Radcliffe Abbott, the celebrated "Scenes of my Youth," from M. Benedict's *Gipsy's Warning*; Miss F. Haldane, Henry Farmer's "I'll follow Thee;" and Miss Caroline St. Clair, Meyerbeer's "Veille sur eux," from his *Etoile du Nord*. Miss Binckes played very neatly a simple and characteristic capriccio by Mendelssohn, distinguished for simplicity of theme and elegance of embroidery. The performance, by the whole choir, unaccompanied, of Otto Goldschmidt's part-song, "Come when the Dawn," a light and sparkling melody, with a delicious cadence, was admirable. Mr. Ramsden next gave M. Benedict's beautiful ballad, "I've no soft words, I've no fond sighs," in a creditable manner. A little more spirit might have been admissible; but, if the vocalist erred,

it was on the side of discretion. The pleasing sentiment conveyed in the words, at all events, procured him some hearty applause. Mr. Morgan, who has a rich voice, took a popular romance from Weber's *Euryanthe*, and Mdlle. Emilie Lenas was encored in a brilliant specimen of rapidity called "A Spanish National Air," by Yrardier. The choral gems of the evening were Franz Abt's part-song "The Night is peaceful," portions of Barnett's "Magic-wove Scari," and a highly dramatic accompanied motet by Diabelli. The star *artiste* of the evening was Madame Poma, who sang an ill-selected morsel of Rossini's in her best manner, and only missed an encore through the anxiety of the company to get to the favourite trio chorus from the *Mountain Syph*, and the end of the entertainment.

On Wednesday evening next the Association will essay a higher flight. They propose to undertake Mendelssohn's "Lorelei," with the addition of his "Ave Maria," a work written for soprano and chorus, and not yet performed here in public. Madame Catherine Hayes will sing the soprano solos. The Society will, on the same evening, give Sterndale Bennett's beautiful "May Queen," with Miss Stabbach, Mr. Santley, Miss Lascella, and Mr. Wibye Cooper, in the parts in which they have already distinguished themselves. We understand the powerful band and chorus have spared no pains in assisting Mr. Benedict to produce these works in such a manner as to enhance their reputation.

### MDLLE. VICTOIRE BALFE.

We have great pleasure in announcing, on the authority of our contemporary *The Musical World*, that on Thursday evening last Mdlle. Balfé made her appearance at the Teatro Regio, as *Amina*, in the *Sonnambula*, with the most brilliant success, and was called enthusiastically before the curtain at the end of each act.

### IMPROVED ELECTRICAL CABLE.

On Tuesday evening, the Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A., delivered a lecture "On the Atlantic Telegraph, and Electric Telegraphs in general," at the Russell Institution. The most novel feature of the lecture, and one which elicited great interest, was the description of some very interesting experiments by Professor Hughes. A copper wire insulated in the ordinary manner was placed in a bath of salt and water. An electrical circuit was made, interrupted only by the water. The complete insulation of the copper wire was indicated by the needle of one of Mr. Henley's most delicate galvanometers connected with the interrupted current standing at zero. A hole of considerable size was then made through the gutta-percha, allowing the salt water to reach the wire. The electrical circuit was then immediately completed by the water, the deflection of the needle, and its permanent position at 90 deg., marking what is technically called "dead earth," or in other words the complete escape of the electric force through the opening into the surrounding water. A minute hole was then made, when the following curious phenomena presented themselves. The needle of the galvanometer was deflected about 70 deg., but instead of remaining stationary at that point, kept vibrating irregularly through areas of two or three degrees on each side of 70 deg. The perplexing vibrations of the galvanometers applied to the Atlantic cable were thus exemplified. It is probable that the vibrations supposed to be produced by earth currents are nothing more than an indication of the minute nature of the flaw in the gutta-percha, which has destroyed the conducting power of the present cable. To remedy such defects for the future, Mr. Hughes has devised a form of cable as simple as it seems to be effective. Gutta-percha is porous. Minute flaws may exist which may not show themselves until some time after the immersion of a cable. To meet these defects, to fill up any minute pores in the gutta-percha, and also to cure any accidental fracture or puncture of it, Professor Hughes introduces a viscid semi-fluid substance, of a non-conducting character, between the conducting wire and the gutta-percha. The gutta-percha covering of the wire is drawn out into a tube a little larger in bore than the wire, the space between them being filled with the viscid fluid. As soon as any puncture is made through the gutta-percha covering, the fluid oozes out, and is of that nature that it hardens as soon as it comes in contact with the surrounding water. A puncture was made in a piece of this prepared cable while in the bath. The needle of the galvanometer instantly showed the injury received; but immediately the fluid began to ooze out and repair the injury. In about half a minute, the return of the needle to zero indicated the complete restoration of the covering of the cable. It was stated that there were no mechanical difficulties in the way of the manufacture of such a cable, and that it would not be more expensive than those now made.—*Daily News*.

RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN COMMERCE.—The Continental journals state that the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Russia and Austria have been hitherto unsuccessful. It is reported that while Austria is willing to make every concession Russia refuses to lower the duty on some of the most important articles.



## INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

## LORD STANLEY, AND EAST INDIAN FINANCE.

LORD STANLEY had one night for himself and one for his opponents; and having delivered a speech which was successful with the public, he was equally successful in undergoing the ordeal of the ex-Indian ministers—Sir Chas. Wood and Vernon Smith.

Public works may be called the key to Lord Stanley's financial policy, and it is a key the public will entrust to him; it is the master key of the complications of the Indian situation, and must not be recklessly thrown away. Sir Chas. Wood began with a sneering hint, that some discrepancy may occur in the calculations from taking the rupee at 2s. to the £ instead of at 1s. 10d., whereas, the sooner the rupee is taken at 2s., or one-tenth, the sooner will one mystery of Indian finance be got rid of; and if the rupee be really assimilated to the florin, instead of various other changes being made in it from time to time, so much the better. Sir Charles after paying some compliment to Lord Stanley on his statement, paid but a poor compliment to himself, by affirming that Lord Stanley's account of the public works was not so full as it might have been, nor yet very satisfactory; and we agree with him, for we should have been better pleased had Lord Stanley been able to give a statement of a large number of public works; there are railways for instance. Sir Chas. Wood coolly said that when he became connected with the India Board, one of the first things he did was to urge the completion of the great lines with the greatest possible rapidity, and the result that Lord Stanley finds after a year of office is, that only 559 miles are open in all India—not length enough in the whole to communicate from Calcutta to the nearest presidency; and this Sir Chas. Wood calls urging on the great lines with the greatest possible rapidity. There was no mutiny in Madras or Bombay, and yet fifteen years after railways were planned for India we have just 559 miles. How could Lord Stanley give a more satisfactory account of what Sir Chas. Wood and Mr. Vernon Smith had done? Had 5,000 miles been opened, as they might have been, Lord Stanley's statement might indeed have been satisfactory.

The tenure of land question—one of the most vital points in Lord Stanley's statement—was ingeniously treated by the great Whig minister. He professed to understand that Lord Stanley held out that very little could be done by the Government as to the title of new lands or of old lands; whereas Lord Stanley proposes to give a freehold title to the Government waste lands, and to enfranchise the zemindar lands—objects resisted by the Whigs and the mandarins for years. Of all the lands of India open for occupation and improvement, Sir Charles Wood's information was only able to point out to him the Sunderbunds, as to which he stated with candid truth that he was not quite sure any great number of English settlers would be induced to take up their abode in the Sunderbunds, which he believed are now principally in the occupation of tigers. We believe with him; but neither Lord Stanley nor anybody else proposed to induce any considerable number of English settlers to take up their abode in the pestiferous Sunderbunds; but Lord Stanley had full right to refer to the great undertaking which Sir Charles Wood neglected—the opening of the port of the Muttah, and the formation of a branch railway, which, besides conferring the greatest benefit on the city of Calcutta, may be a step towards exertions for reclaiming the Sunderbunds. Lord Stanley has, however, held out great encouragement for English settlers to take up their abode in the healthy hills, by granting a free tenure of land, and by giving them the protection of English troops. There is good scope, too, for extending the public domain by extinguishing the squatting titles of several of the savage tribes in the hill

regions, as the squatting titles of the Indians in Canada, of Kaffres in Africa, and of Maoris in New Zealand, have been compensated and provided for. There is no reason the condition of the poorer hill tribes of India should not be raised by the influence of English capital and civilisation.

It was quite within keeping for such a man to deprecate Lord Stanley's view of giving the aid of the credit of this country to the Indian exchequer. The United States federal treasury has, by means of the public funds, paid off most of its public obligations; and as new territory is acquired, so are new resources obtained to meet further obligations; and so have California, Oregon, Washington, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona afforded, and still afford, fresh supplies for the federal government. The English Government, under the policy inaugurated by the Whigs, have given away the public funds of Canada, South Africa, and all Australia; and with the same profligacy, and the same want of principle, they propose to abandon the increasing resources of India. Let the guarantee of the empire be given for India, and the sale of the waste lands and the enfranchisement of the old tenures will provide abundant funds, not only for the liquidation of the Indian old debt, but of all sums raised for public improvements, and of providing a large sum for the reduction of the National Debt here. The present upset price of wild land in India, depressed as are prices in that country, is 6s. per acre, whereas in the United States it is only 5s., and in Canada 2s. 6d. In a few years, with the progress of railways and water communication, there will not be an acre of wild land in India worth less than a pound, or ten rupees, or of cultivated land worth less for enfranchisement than five pounds, or fifty rupees. The policy of Lord Stanley will raise the value of all the property in India, as wages and prices are rising throughout; and it only remains for a liberal and judicious administration to secure a fair share of the proceeds for our own taxpayers, who have had for so many years to bear the brunt of the expenditure of the empire. Why, we should like to ask, are the proceeds of the land revenues of British Columbia to be diverted from the taxpayers here, and go to the English and American squatters there, when the price of the lands of California goes not to the settlers and squatters in California, but in relief of the American taxpayers in the mass? We want an imperial policy for India and for England, and there is now some chance of our getting it.

There is one measure of itself which will go a great way towards increasing the value of land in India, and that is the amalgamation of the Sudder Court with the Supreme Court, or, in fact, the suppression of the former, for which Lord Stanley has taken some proceedings. He said, with great impressiveness, that to lose the opportunity which the present occasion offers would be a great mistake. We are glad to learn that all proceedings with regard to the Code or Black Act are to be suspended for the present, in order to facilitate the arrangement for the extension of the supreme courts, and we hope the Code will be suspended altogether. What is to prevent the judges of the supreme courts going on circuit by the Ganges, as far as Allahabad, and by the railway to Delhi; by steamboat to Dacca, and right up the Burham-pooter; by railway to Poonah and to Salem, and ultimately throughout the Dekkan. With the present station judges administering the law in civil cases, and with English justices of peace throughout the country, every English settler ought to be able to obtain the administration of English law, and thus gradually the natives would be prepared for the like privilege and redeemed from the oppression of the "native seoundrels," to whose demerits full testimony was given. The new presidencies, or sub-presidencies, ought to have supreme courts; the salaries of the head civilians as commissioners should be paid as to lieutenant-governors, so as to extend local government; and the subordinate civilians should be abolished, and their salaries employed to pay four or five Englishmen. There will be no dif-

ficulty in getting young men to take subordinate offices at moderate salaries in India, when private enterprise is thrown open to them, and those who have brains can promote themselves. Three or four hundred a year is quite enough for a subordinate in India, as so many officers in the army can bear testimony, and there is no need to pay suckling lawyers or untrained laymen more for officiating as police magistrates and in other junior local employments. The police must be extended under English superintendence, and when this is done, the waste land sold, and the settled land enfranchised, the police must be paid partly out of the county rate as here, and partly out of the general taxes. Many of the local charges now borne by the general revenue will hereafter be paid out of the local taxes, and the duties be more efficiently discharged.

There is one means of reducing the charges of the English army greatly, and that is, to carry out the plan in Sir John Login's memorandum, of enlisting men in England for short service in the hill cantonments, giving them English pay, and leaving them, after five or seven years, to settle down as civilians. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the new Governor of Madras, has read this memorandum, and he can readily apply the system in the Neilgherries, the Shevaroy, and the Pulneys, in which 5,000 short-service men could be cantoned, and where they would, at the end of their term, constitute a strong militia.

There were some persons to be found in the House of Commons who, in their desire to injure the Administration by a side wind, advocated the mandarin system of the Government carrying out public works themselves, instead of guaranteeing them. As the Government of India have not got engineers enough for essential purposes, and have to employ sergeants, corporals, and privates, they are in no condition to undertake or carry on public works. The grand system of public works for India is that which has made England and the United States—private enterprise.

## THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Ripon arrived at Southampton this (Friday) morning, bringing these mails. She left Alexandria on the 11th inst.; Malta, 15th; and Gibraltar, 20th. The Ripon brings 69 passengers, £1,210 in specie, 1,648 bales of silk, and 12 cases of shawls, &c. She spoke the Sultan, steamer, on the 21st, off Mafra, and Ceylon, on the 23rd, off Cape Finesterra.—The Spanish schooner Francoli put into Gibraltar on the 13th, with damages from collision with an unknown bark, off Marbella, on the previous day. One man hurt by the collision.—Her Majesty's troopship Perseverance, from Portsmouth, arrived at Gibraltar on the night of the 12th, and proceeded to Malta on the evening of the 14th.

## NOTES UPON INDIA.

It has been heard with very much regret that the committee on English settlement in India propose to bring the committee to a close by Easter, although there are a great many subjects still to be investigated, and numerous witnesses in this country and on their way from India anxious to be examined; but the proceedings of this committee depend, to a great extent, on the extension of English influence and civilisation in India, and the welfare of the settlers now there and about to proceed thither; and after the success which has attended the formation of this committee, it is deeply to be regretted that the committee should be brought to a close to suit the convenience of individual members, and gratify the sinister wishes of opponents.

A letter from Assam in the *Indian Mail* gives a very favourable account of the profits of tea-growing in Assam and Cachcer. The general estimate is 30 per cent. at the end of the fourth year. The correspondent thinks that with a first capital of 1,500l., a sharp hand would do well, and look forward to going home at the end of seven years, but he must be prepared to rough it in the general way of colonial life.

The receipts from the Government electric telegraph establishment in November were 2,400l. for private messages, the calculated value of Government messages being 4,000l.

## COMMERCIAL.

## RESERVE OR DIVIDENDS.—POLICY OF JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

THIS question deeply concerns the future management of joint-stock banks. Shall the shareholders call on the directors every half-year to distribute amongst them all the earnings of every bank? or shall they, as is said, prudentially provide a fund as a contingency against losses? Public opinion is very generally in favour of the latter; and one public writer, to quote a specimen, thus expresses himself:—"Nor is the commendable policy of forming a strong reserve neglected. Attention to this point is one of the most useful modes wherein the joint-stock banks may signify their gratitude for the liberal support extended to them by the public. An inordinate appetite for dividends on the part of bank shareholders ought always to be checked by a prudent board; for the gradual accumulation of a strong reserve fund is justly regarded as affording the strongest possible security to all parties. Were the whole of the profits divided from half-year to half-year, after the fashion of our railway companies, a heavy loss falling on any one of the banks might completely cripple it for a time."

Analogies are often a source of error, and we will at once say, therefore, that the success of the railway depending on the accurate performance daily of an immense quantity of work, with very complicated machinery, is continually liable to great and unexpected accidents, losses, and impediments, and is required by prudence to provide beforehand for such contingencies. A bank requires no other labour than that performed by its clerks; and all the contingencies in them which it has to guard against is sickness or dishonesty, for neither of which is a reserved fund in the least necessary. The contingency of losses in a bank is an affair of management analogous to keeping time in starting trains, and in both cases success will depend on discretion and vigilance, and not on a reserved fund. The analogy therefore on which a reserved fund, so necessary for railways, is applied to justify a reserved fund for banks, does not hold good. There is another similar analogy to be noticed. Individuals require a reserved fund to provide against sickness, and accidents, and for old age. But a bank is not subject to sickness, ought not to be liable to accidents; and old age with continual and equal care, is, for a bank, a source of strength. It does not need a reserve fund for the same reasons as individuals need one, and what is prudent in them may not be prudent in joint-stock banks. Having thus disposed of two misleading analogies, we pass on to consider the principles by which the question "Reserve or Dividends" should be really decided.

It must be admitted that the public generally regard the formation of a strong reserve with approbation, and, as far as it serves to gain and increase confidence—the sole source of success—it is commendable; but if the public cease to look on it in this light, the recommendation ceases, and a change in opinion therefore puts an end to this advantage. The reserve is only a portion of profit, and the amount or rate of profit is the real test of good management and the justification of public confidence. The censure conveyed in the words, "inordinate appetite for dividends," applied to shareholders, implies that a part of the public does not regard with favour additions to the reserve, and would be better pleased if the fund were distributed. Other portions of the public may come to entertain a similar opinion, and then this argument is at an end. If the amount of profit, year by year, be the real and only test of good management, and if the reserved fund have a tendency to diminish the amount or the rate of profit, the public will, ere long, we may expect, regard an accumulation of reserve with disfavour; and then, instead of being a passport to confidence, it will be a barrier, and will injure the banks. The increase of reserve will, on this reasoning, be a foolish way of showing "gratitude to the public for the liberal support extended to them." Sentimentalities are rarely just, applied to trade, and this one—borrowed from puffing shopkeepers, which represents the mutual service of bankers and clients as a matter of favour, for which the

banks are to be grateful—does not differ from the class.

The reserve is a mere increase of capital; and if, as a general rule, the less the capital the greater the profit proportionably, to add to the capital by a reserve must be as injurious as to add to it by subscription. If an increase of capital, in the shape of reserve, be so advantageous, why not increase it by subscription? In truth, an increase of capital is disadvantageous, and the disadvantage belongs to it, whether the increase be by subscription or by saving. The basis of the success which began before any reserve could exist, was not a vast amount of capital, but the good management which won confidence. The same principle continues always operative. By good management will the confidence of the public be always secured; and capital is not good management, as we know, and cannot secure good management, as we also know. Why should the public look at one time to good management—to large profits as the test of worth—and at another look to the possession of a reserve? One and the same principle secures the confidence of the public in establishing a bank, and supporting it after it is established. Millions of capital do not command confidence, and it is a mistake to suppose that capital, in the shape of reserve, can do that which cannot be done by any amount of capital.

A reserve ensures confidence from being supposed to be a proof of good management, and if it tend to deteriorate management, it will in the end diminish confidence, and diminish the power and profit of a bank. Pride proverbially leads to a fall and extreme self-confidence and forfeits the confidence of others. A large reserve may readily make the manager of a bank careless; it may weaken his discretion, and may make him think it perfectly safe to negotiate bills, or engage in transactions which he would otherwise reject. Then might come losses of money, followed by loss of reputation; and thus the reserve—a large capital which must be employed—by inciting to negligence or hazardous enterprise, would lessen the public confidence, and be injurious to a bank. It can only be continuously successful by the same means—good management—which made it successful at first. A large reserve has no tendency to secure good management, and may hurry a bank into ruin.

One great element of the success of the joint-stock banks is the publicity of their proceedings. Another is the competition to which they are all exposed. The constitution of the Bank of England, and the various regulations which grew from its connection with the Government, including its monopoly of the issue of promises to pay, &c., has always prevented complete freedom, and was the cause of the very unwholesome state of banking which existed amongst us for a long period, and is not yet wholly remedied. In particular, the restriction on banks issuing their own promises to pay *ad libitum* has been productive of prodigious mischief. The consequence of such an issue, checked by rival issues, by the wants of the public, and by the obligation entered into by the issuer of the note always to pay on demand, is to supply day by day a test of the good management of a bank, and of its solvency. It must be always ready to redeem the notes which its rivals and the public are continually returning to it. As the rule, each bank makes all its advances on its own notes, and the issue of these, therefore, informs its rivals and the public of its proceedings, and tends to ensure their correctness. The free issue of notes of a small denomination by rival banks in Scotland has been, accordingly, the means, much more than any other circumstance, of keeping those banks right, and preserving for them the public confidence. Amongst them, for a long period, insolvency was unknown. The issue of notes by private bankers, which some of our political economists and the Legislature have denounced, is the very ark of banking safety. It is a natural and necessary consequence of banking that a banker should exchange his own small notes, payable on demand, for bills and drafts; and to allow every banker so to do is to ensure the stability of banks. Competition amongst them is the corrective of individual errors; and the

joint-stock bank proprietors of London will egregiously misunderstand their own true interests if they should seek to check competition, and rely on a reserve instead, to keep management perfect.

Without now adding to our former remarks on the joint-stock banks, we must call attention to the following communication, which supplies a valuable illustration, by comparison of their gains. It applies exclusively to the London and Westminster Bank; but no doubt the other joint-stock banks could supply illustrations of equal gains.

## PROFITS OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING.

(From a Correspondent.)

It appears from the annual report of the London and Westminster Bank, that if 1,000*l.* had been invested in the shares of that establishment in January 1834, and sold out at 48*l.* per share in January 1859, a period of twenty five years, it would have produced 2,400*l.*

It appears also that during this period of twenty-five years, the dividends and bonuses paid on this 1,000*l.* would have amounted to 2,015*l.*—the produce of the capital and the dividend and bonuses together would therefore have amounted to 4,415*l.*

If, during the same period, 1,000*l.* had been invested on mortgage at 4 per cent., the party would have received back his principal, 1,000*l.*, and 1,000*l.* in interest, making together 2,000*l.*—being 2,415*l.* less than the produce of the investment in London and Westminster Bank shares.

Further—in the year 1841, the holder of 50 shares, on which 1,000*l.* had been paid, became entitled to 16 shares at par. The party taking these shares would have to pay 320*l.* In January 1859 they might have been sold for 768*l.* In the meantime, he would receive in dividends and bonuses 529*l.* 12*s.* making together 1,297*l.* 12*s.* Had the same sum (320*l.*) been invested in mortgage at 4 per cent. the mortgagee would receive back his principal, 320*l.*, and interest, 230*l.* 8*s.*, making together 550*l.* 8*s.*

Again, in the year 1847, a holder of 66 shares (50 and 16 assigned in 1841), on which 1,320*l.* had been paid, became entitled to 16 shares at par. The party taking these new shares would have to pay 320*l.* These shares, if sold in January 1859, would yield 768*l.*, and in the meantime they would have brought to the holder 408*l.* in dividends and bonuses. If this sum, 320*l.*, had been invested on mortgage at 4 per cent., it would have produced in interest 153*l.* 12*s.*

The following table will exhibit a summary of the above transactions.

	Capital Invested.	Capital Realised.	Dividend and Bonus.	Interest on the Mortgage.
	£	£	£ s.	£ s.
1834 ..	1,000	2,400	2,015 0	1,000 0
1841 ..	320	768	529 12	230 8
1847 ..	320	768	408 0	153 12
	£1,640	£3,936	£2,952 12	£1,384 0

Thus we find that while the capital invested in both cases is 1,640*l.*—the produce of the shares is 6,888*l.* 12*s.* or 5,248*l.* 12*s.* beyond the capital, while the interest on the mortgage amounts to only 1,384*l.* The profit on the shares is thus 3,864*l.* 12*s.* beyond the interest received on the mortgage.

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

DULLNESS prevails in Mincing-lane, in Mark-lane, and in every other market of the metropolis. Only such transactions take place as the consumptive demand makes necessary. Everybody is waiting to see what will take place, and every body narrows his business to be prepared for events which he cannot foresee. We never remember so complete a cessation of business as is now the result of political causes, and can only wonder at the patience which submits week, after week, to such a state of things without remonstrance. There being no business done of any importance, there are no changes in the markets to record.

It is hardly possible to estimate the amount of loss which manufactures and commerce have sustained through the apprehension of war. Our own home and foreign trade have suffered much; but our loss bears no comparison to the loss of our neighbours, from whom the mischief originates. On the Continent—in Germany



Russia, Italy, and France—the effect of the anticipated disruption of peaceful relations has been most marked. In some staple productions the manufacturers have ceased to manufacture, and, in consequence, much suffering has been entailed on the operatives. In the paralyzing influence of the apprehension of war has been so severely felt as to induce the lending manufacturers to associate together for the purpose of making suitable representations to the French Emperor. We have not been permitted to have reports of these meetings and deputations, but we have good reason to believe they have not been wholly without effect on the Emperor's mind, though it would be absurd to predict they would be allowed to have any direct influence on a policy that appears to have been premeditated and decided upon for some time past. The nations on the Continent are beginning to accustom themselves to the idea of war, but the general feeling is that, for the sake of trade, war ought to be avoided; and that if war does ensue it will be dictated by despotic and ambitious purposes, not entered upon for great national interests.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The cotton trade was very brisk at the beginning of the week, but has gone dull during the last two or three days. The sales for export and speculation have been moderate, but prices have not given way.

**MANCHESTER.**—A report got abroad that the telegram from India gave an unfavourable report of the condition of the Indian markets, and that, in consequence of the immense supplies already sent forward, and on hand to be forwarded as soon as ready for shipment, checked operations for the time, but a subsequent report that the Indian markets were very firm, and that the supply had not even yet equalled the demand. The spinners, however, are pretty well under engagements, and for the present can take no more orders. The condition of trade, therefore, had little or no effect on India and China markets. T-cloths and longcloths, Madras, jaconets, &c., the markets have been firm, and the advanced prices are tolerably well sustained. As far as the home trade is concerned, there is no increased activity. One reason is that buyers do not like to give the increased price; they reason, and not without foundation, that the recent rise in raw cotton is not likely to be maintained in the face of the increased supplies that we may expect from America. However, there has been a good demand for 60's and 70's, and in yarns a supply of orders for the German market, and this has brought out yarns from that depression which they have sustained. Trade may be considered to be altogether in a satisfactory condition.

**LEEDS.**—The cloth halls, white and coloured, have been somewhat thinly attended. The amount of business has been moderate, but prices have not given way.

**BRADFORD.**—In the wool and worsted trade there has been an active demand has been experienced, otherwise the markets have been quiet. The export houses naturally keep aloof, and this, of course, prevents business in the export department from displaying anticipated activity.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—The lace trade is not quite so dull as it was, but improvement shows itself slowly. Fancy goods are not in request. Plain goods only find a sale. The hosiery trade keeps up a healthy activity. All useful goods are in demand, and makers and workmen fully employed—the latter at good wages. This applies not only to this town and Leicester, but to Sutton, Mansfield, and other districts where the manufacture of hosiery is carried on.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—The hardware trade is not brisk, but altogether is tolerably well engaged. The iron disablers—Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Wales—are tolerably well employed. The foreign orders for railway materials will keep masters and men busy for some time.

We regret to add that the coal strikes are not yet terminated, and that several other small strikes have occurred among the glass-blowers and the shoemakers, particularly of the midland districts. The operative shoemakers are aggrieved at the introduction of the American sewing machines. We trust, however, they will listen to the dictates of prudence and common sense, and not give way to blind and unreasoning impulse.

## HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Friday Evening.

**TRADE** lacks animation. The prevailing uncertainty in which political matters are still involved renders buyers extremely cautious in their operations. On the other hand, holders of produce remain confident in the future course of the markets, and show no disposition to press sales; and, limited as the existing demand is, the supplies brought forward are even more so. Quotations are, therefore, in nearly every case, very fully maintained, and, although quiet, the tone of business generally is decidedly healthy.

**CORN.**—The fresh supplies of English grain, although moderate, are still in very indifferent condition, and, to effect sales easier prices are therefore accepted. The few prime dry samples offering command their full value, and are placed without difficulty, but business in general is dull. Foreign imports have also been moderate, and factors have held for late rates, at which, however, sales

have been of only a retail extent. No improvement can be noticed in the Flour trade. The top price of town-good remains at 40s.; country household, 31s. to 32s.; per sack. French marks sell slowly at about late rates; American brands are worth 22s. to 24s., and sours, 21s. still limited, is firm in price: fine seed samples also command a steady sale at quite late rates. Grinding qualities have obtained steady prices when the condition has been good. Good useful descriptions of malt find a steady sale: fine "ware" at 60s.; prime ship samples, 63s. to 64s.; low qualities from 54s. to 57s., are difficult to quit. Beans have met only a limited demand, and prices have given way fully 1s. per quarter. The few choice qualities of Peas, adapted for seed, find buyers at full prices, but have sold steadily throughout the week, and quotations of all good samples are well supported.

#### ARRIVALS.

	English.	Foreign.
Wheat.....qrs.	5,552	2,600
Barley....."	2,642	8,711
Malt....."	19,820	—
Oats....."	7,023	—
Beans....."	1,182	7,594
Peas....."	346	146
Flour sks....."	18,738	577
		2,212

#### AVERAGE.

	s.	d.
Wheat.....	3,267	43 3
Barley.....	2,975	34 0
Oats.....	1,305	25 3
Beans.....	348	38 4
Peas.....	193	43 7

**SEED.**—The prices of linseed remain steady, at 55s. for Bombay, and 51s. 6d. to 53s. for Calcutta; but in the absence of arrivals business is restricted. In Black Sea seed the dealings have been unimportant. A large business has been done in Bombay rape seed; Guzerat cutta seed continues to arrive greatly out of condition. General quotations are consequently wide; but fine and Gingly are dull of sale. Teel, sesame, and white, 52s. to 57s.; poppy, 50s.; Niger, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per quarter. Clover seed has been in some demand; select white commands from 80s. to 90s. and to 72s., with select qualities up to 80s.

**OILCAKE.**—A fair extent of business is passing in linseed cake, and prices are unaltered. New York bags insurance, and cotton seed cake at 5l. 2s. 6d., similar conditions.

**POTATOES.**—Arrivals have increased, and the markets are now well supplied. Prices are as follows, and the trade is rather dull:—York Regents, 80s. to 95s.; Scotch, 50s. to 60s.; cups, 55s. to 65s.; Kent and Essex, 70s. to 95s.; French, 40s. to 65s.

**PROVISIONS.**—The dead meat markets have been moderately supplied this week, and the weather having this morning made 4s. to 4s. 2d. for prime; 3s. 10d. to 4s. for middling and good; and 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. for inferior middling and good, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; inferior, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. Veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Quotations have been firm, although the trade has not been over brisk. Of the beasts at market, some were left unsold, but the sheep were pretty well cleared off. Calves have sold at fully the recent high prices. Pork has been more saleable, but not current prices:—

MONDAY.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
3,317	17,550	87	300
3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. to 5s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	4s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.
THURSDAY.			
834	4,650	120	180
3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. to 5s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	4s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.

**TALLOW.**—In the early part of the week the market was rather slack; very little business was done on the spot, the consumers, though still in want, holding off the last three months; but as sellers were scarce, very few transactions took place. We close flat: 52s. 6d. spot; 52s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. March; 52s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. April; public sales to day went off freely, and 211 casks sold. 51s. 3d. Letters from St. Petersburg quote 108 on ket quiet. Town tallow, 54s. 3d. Rough fat, 2s. 10d. Melted stuff, 40s.

**OILS.**—Linseed oil commands a steady sale at 29l. 10s. on the spot, but many are not inclined to sell under 29l. again offered at rather easier prices; foreign refined oil is 45l. and brown, 41l.; English brown, 40l. and 40l. 10s. changed hands during the week, chiefly of the lower buyers of Mogador at 43l., and of Malaga, which is scarce, at 48l.; Gallipoli is quoted at 49l. Tarento, at 10s. to 43l. 10s. for Coochin; 40l. 10s. to 41l. for Ceylon; 44l. 10s. for Sydney. Fine palm is scarce, and brings about March or April, 43l. 10s. refused. Sperm is in-

active at 97l. 10s. to 98l.; pale seal scarce, and worth 30l. 10s.; pale southern, 34l.; and cod, 31l. 10s.

**TURPENTINE.**—About 6,080 bris. crude have arrived this week, of which no sales have as yet been made. The price asked is 11s. Spirits have advanced to 43s. for American bris.; and as the stock is chiefly held by one firm, it is expected that prices may yet go higher before fresh supplies can arrive from the United States.

**WHALEFINS.**—Polar is quoted at 500l., and southern, terras are not so freely paid.

**SUGAR.**—Purchases have been made for immediate requirements only, but, owing to the scanty supplies brought forward, prices have been generally well supported, especially for good grocery and refining descriptions. White Benares sold, exceptionally, 6d. to 1s. since refused to sell at the reduction. West India sugars of good useful qualities are scarce, and Barbadoes in sale rate, and the clearances from warehouse somewhat liberal, by which existing stocks have been again diminished. Refined goods continue to be bought sparingly, but the production being moderate, prices are tolerably steady. Common lump sell at 52s. 6d. Dutch crushed is rather freely offered, and the term lower.

**COFFEE.**—There have been but few transactions, and no variation has occurred in the terms demanded on private contract, although some few odd parcels on auction were allowed to go cheaply, fair garbled Mocha selling at 77s. 6d. Plantation Ceylon, middling to fine bold colony, sold at 74s. to 90s. Native Ceylon obtained scarcely any bids, and was chiefly withdrawn at former rates.

**TEAS.**—The feature of the week has been the public sales, in which 20,000 pkgs. were offered, and 6,000 sold. Congous at full prices; green teas occasionally rather dearer. To-day, common congou is quoted at 1s. 1½d. per lb.

**RICE.**—Soft grain descriptions continue in request, and have again advanced. Fine Necrasie has made 9s.; Rangoon, 7s. 9d. to 8s.; Mouline, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; Ballam is firm at 8s. per cwt. Bengal meets only a limited inquiry, and some 2000 bags on auction sold middling. The deliveries average about 1,000 tons per week, but they make very little impression on the present heavy stocks.

**SALTPETRE.**—Prices are firm, with an upward tendency, especially for floating parcels. On the spot a tolerably good business has been concluded at 38s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. for 24 to 41 per cent. For arrival, several contracts have been made at 40s.; and on 'Change to-day 50 tons, January shipment, sold at 41s. per cwt. The deliveries are only moderate, considering the extent of the recent purchases.

**SPICES.**—There is still a fair sprinkling of export orders in the market, and the moderate supplies brought forward find a steady sale. Pimento at 3d. to 3½d.; to 4d. for fair rather greyish to good clean; Penang at 3½d. to 3½d.; and white pepper at 8½d. to 8½d. for fair, to 1s. 2d. for small lots of superior bold. Mace and nutmegs to 2s. 5d. for small to good bold, the latter at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for red, and 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. for pale. Cassia and lignea is dull of sale at 95s. for first pile, 95s. for second, and 91s. for third.

**DYES.**—Spanish indigo in public sale to-day brought full prices. Safflower sells readily at quite former terms. In cochineal rather a full amount of business has been concluded, Honduras grain obtaining slightly better terms—say from 3s. 6d. to 4s. for low medium to good pea Silvas; but Mexican sold at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d., which demand without change in price.

**CUTCH** is 6d. to 1s. cheaper, 37s. 6d. having been accepted for Pegu.

**GAMBIER** is firm at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

**COTTON.**—The Liverpool market is heavy, in consequence of large arrivals, and prices are 1-1½d. to ½d. per lb. in the buyer's favour, the sales averaging about 8,000 bales per day. In London, the business has been inconsiderable, and quotations, to a great extent, nominal. To sell at the moment, some concession in price would be made; but holders do not appear at all disposed to this course.

**JUTE.**—Common qualities are again 10s. to 20s. lower, and the trade in general is dull. The dealings have been at 15l. to 22l. 17s. 6d. for ordinary to fine.

**WOOL.**—The colonial sales, which will comprise some 35,000 bales, principally Cape and Victoria, have opened with a fair attendance of the home trade, but as at the previous series, but the biddings lack animation.

**HIDES.**—At the public sales 250,000 East India, principally kips, were offered, and 150,000 sold, chiefly for the lowest qualities. Stock, 1,180,000 hides, against 620,000 last year.

**METALS.**—Sales of spelter have been forced as low as 21l. 10s.; but to-day 21l. 15s. is quoted, and the market looks firmer. Manufactured iron continues in steady demand, but Scotch pig remains inactive, at 51s. to 51s. 3d. In copper, lead, and tin scarcely any variation has occurred.

Mr. B. B. Thomas, agent for the Punjab Railway Company at Kurrachee, has arrived there, and 20,000 to 30,000 tons of stores and materials are on the road, which will yield freight to the Indus Steam Navigation Company, whose boats are now starting.

## MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

We have again a week of uneasiness and general depression. Yesterday—for the first time for several days—the funds showed a tendency upwards, on account of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, which it was supposed would not have been undertaken without a prospect of reconciling the conflicting powers. The rise of 12 per cent. was barely supported to the close of the market, and the funds closed heavily. To-day they were firm at the opening, and continued firm with very little business through the early part of the day. Further rumours, however, of the great probability of war, and a fall in the French funds of  $\frac{1}{2}$  operated unfavourably, and Consols closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $\frac{1}{2}$  worse than they opened. Other securities are generally without change.

The Austrian loan continues at a discount of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$ . Turkish stocks, too, are not in favour, and though the new Turkish bank is said to be quite prepared to start, the state of the Turkish finances begins to excite some alarm.

Money continues to be abundant, though the terms are not altered. Dealers of all kinds operate as if they were providing for a storm. Every man seeks to keep himself supplied, and seeks to keep his engagements as low as possible.

On the Continent Lord Cowley's mission seems to have produced a favourable effect, and there was in the correspondence from abroad a more hopeful feeling expressed than is entertained here.

Not much benefit is anticipated from Lord Palmerston's motion to-night, if it may not the more embroil the fray. So little cause can any person see for all the apprehensions of war which are felt, that they do not hesitate to say that any English minister who should now suffer his country to be involved in war, would deserve to be impeached. At the same time, apprehensions of war impede all kinds of business, and it is not customary for Englishmen in such emergencies to rely exclusively on any administration. On all former occasions when war was threatened, or when peace was disturbed, the City of London had a voice which made itself heard. If the question, it is remarked, concerned a class of Bible-readers in Hindostan, or a cargo of negroes exported from Africa, meetings would be held all over the country; and one cannot but feel surprised that the mercantile classes do not display as much zeal for the protection of their own mighty interests, and exert themselves for their protection, as some enthusiasts feel for the interests of the most distant people.

A meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held to-day, when a report of the proceedings of the bank, which was very favourable, was adopted by acclamation. All the preliminary expenses have been paid, and a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. The agencies of the Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, and Shanghai are already in full operation, and one is about to be established at Singapore. The Bank has been only a short period in existence, and adds one more to the number of successful joint-stock and chartered banks.

The public are generally aware that the Cape of Good Hope is extremely favourable for grapes. Nowhere do they grow more magnificently. We have drank wine, too, made at the Cape, as fine as ever was made on the Rhine; but for many years, owing to negligence in making it, the general character of Cape wines was extremely bad. Lately it seems to have improved, and though the importation in 1858 was less than in 1857 by 133,635 gallons, the consumption increased from 456,214 gallons in 1857 to 726,314 gallons in 1858. We hope that this increase is justified by an improvement in the make. If this be so, we may expect that the quantity made and imported will be gradually and continually augmented.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1859:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£33,563,311
Gold Coin & Bullion	19,090,315
Silver Bullion .....	—
	£33,563,311
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,533,000
Reserve.....	3,302,224
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	7,819,784
Other Deposits.....	14,617,172
Seven Day and other Bills.....	749,788
	£41,041,968
	£41,041,968

Dated Feb. 21, 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

**COTTON SUPPLY.**—The *Daily News* informs us that certain chambers of commerce have resolved upon sending competent agents to India, to examine and report upon various matters relative to the growth of cotton. They are to ascertain what commercial difficulties have to be removed, or facilities to be discovered; and to act for their principals as circumstances may require.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company propose the payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, against the same rate for the corresponding period of 1857.

The half-yearly meeting of the South Wales Railway Company was held on Friday, the 18th. The report was adopted, and the dividend declared at the rate of 2l. 10s. per cent. per annum for the half-year. A resolution was passed authorising the directors to raise 379,980l. on shares to be guaranteed a dividend not exceeding 4l. 10s. per cent. per annum.

The meeting of the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston was held on Monday. The chairman said that the Great Northern Company had declined to take the undertaking at a guaranteed rental of 4 per cent., but their property was not of less value on that account. He had no doubt that in two years the dividend would be 4 per cent. The report was adopted.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, the directors' report was unanimously adopted.

It was stated at the meeting of the Mid-Sussex Company that the works were proceeding favourably, and that the line is to be opened for traffic in May next.

A dividend of 7s. 3d. per 25l. share was declared at the meeting of the East Grinstead Company.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Blythe and Tyne Company, a discussion arose as to the amount of dividend to be declared; some contending that the prosperous state of the affairs warranted 10 per cent. Eventually the directors' proposition of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  was carried.

The Taff Vale Company, at their meeting, adopted a resolution declaring a dividend at the rate of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. The meeting was then made special, when a resolution was passed for converting the 10l. shares of the company into consolidated stock.

### CORRESPONDENCE IN RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

A suggestion has been made to the directors of the various French railway companies to establish a correspondence between them similar to that which exists among the various omnibuses in Paris. M. Piat calculates that if such a plan were adopted the railway companies would find 500,000 yearly subscribers at 500f., 1,000,000 subscribers for six months at 300f., 2,000,000 subscribers for three months at 200f., 2,000,000 subscribers for one month at 100f., producing altogether a sum of 1,150,000,000f. annually, whereas the receipts of all the French railway companies do not amount at present to more than 320,000,000f.

**CETLON.**—We regret to notice the first railway accident in Ceylon, thirty-seven lives having been lost in a land slip at Roygaum, a place about nine miles on the Negombo road.—*Bombay Times*.

The half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway Company took place on Thursday, when the report of the Directors was carried. The agreement with the East Suffolk line, after some discussion, was adopted.

At the meeting of the South Eastern Company, on Thursday, after the adoption of the report, resolutions were put and carried authorising the directors to subscribe £300,000 towards the construction of a railway from London-bridge to Charing-cross, as proposed by a bill now pending before Parliament, and sanctioning the agreement entered into for the purchase of the Caterham Railway, for the sum of £14,000, and a further sum of £12,000 to Mr. G. H. Drew.

### JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The meeting of the English and Australian Copper Company took place on Monday, when the report was adopted. It was also eventually arranged that a distribution at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share should be made, and a majority carried the recommendation, although previously to such a resolution being come to a protracted discussion ensued in connection with the general affairs of the undertaking. An abstract of the directors' statement has already been published, showing that the depreciation in the value of copper has essentially reduced the profits of the year. The exercise of sound economy is advocated to bring the concern into a satisfactory condition.

A general meeting of subscribers to the North American Colonial Association is called for the 24th instant, "to consider proposals for the dissolution of the Association, and for the disposal of the balance of funds remaining on hand."

The half-yearly meeting of the General Iron Screw Collier Company is called for the 25th inst., and will be made special, to reduce the capital from

100,000l. to 50,000l., and the amount of the shares from 20l. to 10l.

The half-yearly meeting of the Submarine Telegraph Company is called for the 2nd March.

The quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. on the shares of the Copiapo Railway Company, declared at Copiapo on the 2nd October, is advertised for payment. It is also announced that at a meeting of shareholders, held at Copiapo on the 1st ultimo, a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, together with a bonus of 10 per cent. on the capital.

The dividend declared at the meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company, was at the usual rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Southampton Dock Company a dividend was declared at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum out of profits for the half-year amounting to 7,041l., leaving 285l. to be carried to the next account. The directors' report was adopted.

The directors of the Ottoman Bank will propose, at the approaching meeting, a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year, together with a bonus of 12s. per share (being, together, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum). They will, in addition, write off the balance of preliminary expenses—5,000l.—and carry 15,000l. to the reserve fund, which will thus be raised to 35,000l.

The important announcement was made at the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held on Wednesday afternoon, that the Government have allowed a guarantee of 8 per cent. on 600,000l. for twenty-five years, but not unconditional; and the company will have, so it is understood, to carry out all the repairs of the cable. At present the operations of the undertaking are at a stand, the capital having been exhausted; and, in the course of the discussion, the propriety of reducing and subdividing the nominal amount of the shares was strongly advocated. The quotation for the 1,000l. shares remains 215 to 225.

A meeting of the Victoria Dock Company took place on Thursday, Mr. C. Morrison in the chair, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend declared for the past half year at the increased rate of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

### THE VENEZUELAN BONDHOLDERS.

The proceedings at the meeting of Venezuelan bondholders, held on Wednesday, resulted in the adoption of the amended terms obtained from the Venezuelan Minister through the initiative assumed, independently of the committee, by a number of bondholders. According to these terms, the offer of 500,000 dol. on the part of the Venezuelan Government is accepted by the creditors for the present year. Dating from next year the interest on the Active Debt will be 3 per cent. per annum, and on the Deferred 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, in perpetuity. The arrears, up to the 31st of Dec. last, will, of course, be capitalised. The first dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. will be paid on the 1st July next, and will amount, in fact, to about 2l. on each Active 100l. Bond, taking into account the arrears to be capitalised. On the 1st January another payment, of say, 2 per cent. will be due; and from that date the new terms of 3 per cent. per annum on the Active, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the Deferred, will come in force. The sinking fund is fixed, for the present, at 1 per cent. per annum. These terms, however, were only agreed to subject to a special stipulation on the part of the bondholders that they must not be considered final, inasmuch as the question of an increased sinking fund is kept open. It is expressly determined that an increase in the sinking fund proportionate to the future improvement in the finances of the republic shall be hereafter settled between the committee and the Government. Should the Government act up to the spirit of this stipulation, the market value of the bonds may hereafter be materially enhanced, thus forming a partial set-off against the sacrifices so long patiently submitted to. These terms, considered as a whole, are generally regarded with satisfaction. There is every disposition to believe in the sincerity and honesty of the present Government, who have only to persevere in a straightforward course to give a vast stimulus to commerce and to the influx of foreign capital. We must not omit to record the expression of marked dissatisfaction, on the part of the bondholders present, with the tardy manner in which important communications have obtained publicity through the medium of the committee. Mr. Seymour referred to instances wherein information nearly affecting the interests of the bondholders was current two or three weeks prior to its publication by the committee. Mr. Field, the chairman of that body, admitted that, in one of the instances referred to, he was himself in possession of the news, which, however, he declared he had not received "officially."



# THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The twelfth annual general meeting of this Company was held on Tuesday, February 22, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. There was a large attendance of members; Mr. JOHN GOVER, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read,

The SECRETARY (Mr. James Inglis) read the report for the past year, as follows:—

The Directors submit to their constituents the following report of the business of the year 1858:—

1,169 proposals for assurance have been received, amounting to .....	£274,150
981 policies have been issued assuring.....	£220,290
35 proposals have been declined by the Board, for assuring.....	13,000
111 ditto not completed, for assuring.....	34,610
22 ditto in progress, for assuring.....	6,250
<b>1,169</b>	<b>£274,150</b>

Five annuities have been granted for £112 9s. The annual premiums upon the new business of the year amount to £7,020 19s. 5d.

The annual income of the Company is now £38,388.

The number of policies in force is 8,108, assuring £1,650,555.

The accumulated fund has now reached £151,807 12s.

Seventy-five members have died during the year, and the claims arising therefrom, including bonus, amount to £16,269 18s. 6d.

This sum is less than that of the preceding year by £646 17s.

The total number of deceased members since the commencement of the Company is 383, and the amount paid to their widows and other representatives is £79,142 3s. 9d.

The accounts have been duly examined. A certified statement by the Auditor to that effect will be submitted to the meeting.

The amount of profit declared at the last annual meeting, as applicable for division, has been appropriated in accordance with the desires of the members. The cash bonus chosen has been in course of payment since the 1st January, 1859.

It is almost unnecessary for the Directors to remind the members that when the general commerce of the country has been in a depressed state, the business of life assurance has proportionately diminished. The Directors, therefore, feel justified in congratulating themselves, as well as their fellow-members, that the new business of the Company exceeds that of the previous year by £38,335.

The Directors have also the satisfaction of stating that, notwithstanding the increase of business, they have been enabled to reduce the annual expenditure by the sum of £1,154 15s. 9d.

The following members of the Board retire by rotation, viz.:—Messrs. Groser, Lewis, Millar, and Sanders; also, one of the auditors, Mr. Thomas Gladwish. They are all eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The foregoing report, showing that the two important elements of stability and progress continue to be sustained, will, the Directors feel persuaded, be deemed highly satisfactory to the members, and encourage their individual exertions to extend the benefits of the Institution amongst their friends and connexions.

The SECRETARY also read the balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the year, which showed the Company to be in a prosperous state.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and the balance-sheet, remarked that they contained a truthful statement of the transactions of the Company during the past year, and also of the present position of the Company, so far as it could be stated, at the termination of the first year after the division of profits. The Company had passed through another successful year. Its whole history, in fact, was a history of prosperity, and would bear a favourable comparison with that of kindred institutions. The total number of policies issued from the commencement was 10,838, assuring the sum of £2,213,910; the total number of claims was 383, the aggregate amount paid being £79,142 3s. 9d. Three bonuses had been declared, amounting together to £33,867 15s. 2d.—viz., £23,102 10s. 10d. paid in cash, £10,633 8s. 11d. applied in reduction of premiums, and £20,131 15s. 6d. reversionary. The payments on account of death claims and the bonuses gave an aggregate of £133,009. After all these payments the Company had still a very large accumulated fund, and an income of nearly £60,000 a-year. (Cheers.) It

would be observed from the report that the new business,—that of the past year,—amounted to £220,000; and it was extremely satisfactory to know that that addition had been obtained not merely without any increase of the expenses, but concurrently with an actual reduction of expenditure to the amount of £1,154. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman concluded an eloquent speech by earnestly recommending the doctrine of life assurance to the notice of the shareholders and their friends. (Cheers.)

Mr. RUNTZ seconded the adoption in a short speech.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The retiring members of the board, Messrs. Groser, Lewis, Millar, and Sanders, and the retiring auditor, Mr. Thomas Gladwish, having been severally re-elected, Mr. MILLAR returned thanks.

A resolution was carried that policies of suicides should be paid, provided they had existed four years.

The CHAIRMAN then returned thanks on behalf of himself and brother Directors, and the meeting terminated.

## LABUAN.

THE establishment of trade with Labuan seems to have given great satisfaction to the mass of the inhabitants of the countries and rivers from Sarawak to Sulu and Balungan, although looked upon with jealousy by the Government of Brunei. The number of trading Bornean prahs which entered the harbour in 1856 was 467, at 800 tons, making, with the British and other vessels (numbering 41) a total tonnage of 13,166 tons. The exports had risen in value to 20,080l., the bulk of which was sent to Singapore, the remainder to Hong Kong. These exports consisted chiefly of sago, 8,170l.; coals, 4,796l.; specie, 1,563l.; birds'-nests, 1,105l.; pepper, 887l.; beeswax, 818l.; camphor, gutta-percha, trepan, pearls, and sundries. The imports still exceed the exports, those of 1856 being valued at about 34,000l., of which 13,238l. was cotton goods, and 6,400l. specie. The coal company has had to contend with serious difficulties in getting rid of the water in their slants, and this has told upon the revenue from the decrease in the royalty received. In 1854, 6,805 tons were sold at the mines; in 1855, 1,394 tons; and in 1856, 5,530 tons. Although the production of coal in the market has been delayed by these adverse circumstances, there is no doubt of its good quality, and that it can be supplied to a considerable extent, and may be increased to any amount, relieving our mines at home from a supply that is afforded at a very great waste and enhanced expense. The extension of steam communication in the Eastern Archipelago and the China seas will give an enhanced value to the coal of Labuan. There is much truth and judgment in the remarks of Sir J. Brooke, in one of his despatches to the Colonial-office, and which may well be repeated here:—"I continue (he says) to entertain a just confidence in the views which led to the formation of the settlement, and I trust that temporary and unforeseen difficulties may not be confounded with the permanent principles upon which the success of Labuan really depends, and upon which depends, likewise, the success of our national policy in the Eastern Archipelago. Time is requisite, however, to establish our influence, to give confidence, to open sources of trade, and to effect a change, however inconsiderable, in the habits of the people and in the practice of the native Governments; and it should not be lost sight of that this is as lawless a locality as any in the Archipelago, and that the poorer classes are proportionately oppressed and timid." Bearing all things in mind, we think the condition and prospects of Labuan are as favourable as could be anticipated from a few years' trial, with inefficient means, and no direct encouragement from the mother country.—*Street's China Telegraph.*

## THE LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEAST RAILWAY.

—The Metropolitan Board of Works have entered into arrangements with this company as to the manner of carrying the main drainage works across the Barking Branch of the railway, which will materially facilitate the operation of executing the works. The levels of the soffits of the construction are to be respectively 18 ft., and 18 ft. 5 in. above the datum of the section, and the works over the railways to be carried over in such a manner as may be approved by the engineer of the railway company. The Metropolitan Board are to pay the company the sum of 5,000l. as compensation for all loss and inconvenience, and for executing the necessary alterations of the railways. The openings over the railways are to be in each case not less than 25 ft. span on the square.

RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this company was held yesterday at the offices, C. N. Johnson, Esq., in the chair. The report read showed a steady progress of the society during the year, and a dividend was proposed, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, which was an increase over the preceding year. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The Hon. William Napier was re-elected a director, and J. H. Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., was elected in the place of W. S. Hodgkinson, Esq., who resigned.

PORTUGUESE GOLD MINES.—A Lisbon letter says:—"A force of sixty soldiers will soon be sent to the Portuguese Islands of Timor and Solor, accompanied by competent officers. It is also stated that this force is destined not only to reinforce the European garrison of these islands, but to assist in the labour of working several auriferous veins, which has been undertaken by a Portuguese company."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.—The projected connection of Lisbon with the line of the South Atlantic Telegraph Company is looked upon here as an object of paramount importance. If, as is planned, the projected union with the Brazils can be accomplished, the advantages which will accrue to Portugal and Portuguese commerce will be immense. The engineer of the company has succeeded in inducing the Portuguese Government to facilitate the enterprise as much as possible.

MINES IN AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mail has brought important reports from the various Australian mining enterprises. They furnish much interesting information for all who are, or who desire to be associated with these or similar undertakings, while the statistics of production and cost furnish incontrovertible evidence of the beneficial results which have ensued to the shareholders in the respective companies which have had time to develop the resources of their property, such as the Burra Burra and the Kapunda. Great as has already been the sums of money appropriated in dividends, and the colossal fortunes which have been realised by individuals from this source, yet it is clear that mining in Australia is only in its infancy, and that equally remunerative returns may be expected from localities which are now only springing up into existence in the mining world. Victoria and New South Wales are more closely identified with the production of the precious metal of gold, and their energies have not been devoted to the development of deposits of the baser metals, even if such exist in these two colonies. South Australia, on the other hand, has given its best efforts to demonstrate her extraordinary riches in copper, and assisted, as she is now beginning to be, with English capital and skilled labour, it is impossible to estimate the extent to which the production and export of copper ore may be carried by South Australia.—*Mining Journal*, Feb. 12.

VICTORIA.—By the statistical returns of the colony, it appears that commerce continues to exhibit the most satisfactory evidence of the healthy condition of this portion of our Australian dependencies. The statements furnished by the Custom-house authorities show that, during the year 1857, up to December 4, the period to which the returns for 1858 are made up, the imports amounted in value to 13,917,712l.; while the exports were only 12,910,587l., thus giving a balance against the colony of 1,007,125l. In 1858, the imports are set down at 11,953,309l., and the exports 11,924,441l.; so that the balance against the colony was reduced to 30,868l.—*Mining Journal*, Feb. 12.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—A return to the House of Commons, presented in pursuance of law, gives an account of the addition made to the annual charge of the public debt by interest of loans made on annuities created within the last ten years (1849 to 1858 inclusive). They were as follows:—In 1853, capital created in 3 per Cents., bought with money called the sinking fund, £383,098 5s. 1d.; annual charge in respect of £11,607 17s. 6d.; also another creation of capital in 3 per Cents., bought with sinking fund moneys, £891,662 14s. 1d.; annual charge, £27,017 7s. 6d.; also amount of Exchequer Bonds, created in exchange for Exchequer Bills, £408,900; annual charge, £11,244 15s. In 1855, a loan of 16,000,000, annual charge £601,670. In 1856, Exchequer Bills funded into 3 per Cent. Annuities, £3,333,250; annual charge, £100,997 9s. 6d.; also a loan of 5,555,416 13s. 4d.; annual charge, £168,329 2s. 6d. Also a loan of £5,376,458 6s. 8d.; annual charge, £162,906 13s. 9d. In 1847 and 1848 nil. The total addition to the public debt during those ten years is therefore £29,948,785 19s. 2d., and the annual charge created in respect thereof £1,083,773 5s. 9d.

RUSSIAN LOAN.—The *Commercial Gazette* of Berlin states that it has good authority for believing that the Russian Government are negotiating a loan of £5,000,000. with Messrs. Rothschild.

THE PORT OF LONDON.—The general business of the Port during the past week has been very inactive, and, compared with last week, there has been a considerable decrease. The number of vessels announced inwards at the Custom-house as having arrived from foreign ports amounted to 124. There were 6 from Ireland and 148 colliers. The entries outwards amounted to 112, and those cleared were 89, besides 15 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been eight vessels—viz., two to Sydney of 1389 tons, two to Port Phillip of 2,878 tons, one to Adelaide of 400 tons, one to Hobart Town of 571 tons, and two to New Zealand, 578 tons; making a total of 5,816 tons.

**THE FRENCH CORN TRADE.**—The *Presse* contains the following observations in connexion with the heavy imports of foreign corn into England: "France seated between two seas, favoured by a climate propitious to the growth of corn, and separated from England only by the Channel, might in a great measure monopolise this supply. But first it will be necessary to suppress the sliding scale and emancipate the corn trade. We are assured that a bill is being prepared in this sense, and that a law more in harmony with political economy will replace an uncertain legislation which is opposed to international exchanges. The sliding scale would be suppressed, and replaced by a fixed duty of 1*fr.* per hectolitre on entry, while exportation would be free."

**TRADE AT MARSEILLES.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The following telegram, dated Marseilles, yesterday, is published in the *Nord of Brussels*:—"Business is active; maritime traffic is increasing; the docks are full of ships. The Marseilles merchants, who are not influenced by a panic at the Bourse, manifest opinions in accordance with the firm policy of the Government. The eventuality of a war does not terrify them." This paragraph is of course to be attributed to the action of the Prefects, as recommended in the circular which the Minister of the Interior was most unwillingly obliged to address to those functionaries the other day. It contains almost as many misstatements as words. It is not true that business is flourishing at Marseilles; it is not true that the merchants are not influenced by the increased want of confidence, the sense of insecurity, and the opposition to war which are concealed in the words, 'panic at the Bourse;' and the greatest untruth of all is that the eventualities of war do not 'terrify them,' as well as every thinking man in France."

**SALE OF GRAIN.**—After the 1st of January, 1860, grain, meal, flour, butter, and potatoes will be sold by the pound avoirdupois, by the score of 20 lbs. the cental of 100 lbs., and by the ton of 2,000 lbs.; and all hay, straw, turnips, and mangold-wurtzel will be sold in the same manner. This arrangement will take effect should a bill, brought in by Mr. W. Brown, M.P., and Mr. McCann, M.P., succeed in passing through Parliament.

**TRADE IN CHINA.**—A telegram, dated Shanghai, Jan. 6, says that "Imports (except metals) were generally in good demand. Exchange had declined to 6*s.* 4*d.* for bank bills. Tea was dearer at all the ports. There is a decrease in exports of two millions and a half."

**STATE OF THE IRON TRADE.** The *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, says:—"The iron trade may be said to fully maintain its improved position, in fact, orders are daily becoming more numerous. The mills and forges of the district are in active operation, especially those producing iron of a superior description. The advances from the United States are of a limited character, but there are symptoms of improvement, and there is no question that as the season advances exportations will be considerably increased. There is a good demand for railway iron; but the bulk of the orders find their way into South Wales. A large quantity is still being manufactured at the various works in that district, owing to the facilities which the Welsh houses possess for the production of this kind of iron."

#### MANNING THE NAVY.

The Report of the Commissioners upon this subject has just made its appearance. It commences by stating that attention has been directed in the first place to the mode of manning her Majesty's ships in time of peace; and, secondly, to the inquiry, whether, under the emergency of war, reliance could be placed upon existing reserves. In 1852, what was then termed the "continuous service system" was first introduced. This plan has given the country a body of well-trained and efficient men. It seems admitted upon all hands that, with some few unimportant modifications, voluntary recruitment will supply as many hands as are needed.

The Report proceeds to say that the Queen's service is decidedly unpopular. One grievance seems to be the uncomfortable nature of the temporary quarters provided on board the hulks whilst the ships are being fitted out. An attempt to remedy this inexcusable opprobrium has been lately tried at Portsmouth by the establishment of a model hulk, the *Bellerophon*, and striking improvement is manifest here.

The inadequate allowance of provisions is another subject of complaint. The Commissioners recommend that the men should be supplied with equal rations to the sailors in the service of the great steam ship companies. There is also an obnoxious charge made against the men on first entering, for bedding, mess utensils, &c., which it would be better to issue free.

The law as it stands at present contemplates obtaining men either—1. By an embargo prohibiting

merchant vessels from going to sea; 2. A bounty inviting men to enter on board Queen's ships; 3. A proclamation requiring compulsorily the service of all seafaring men. "Impressment," all are agreed, could never again be revived; besides the requirement, it should be remembered, is not for men only, but for trained men; and impressment would never supply practised gunners.

The present reserves of the country consist of: 1. The Marines now quartered ashore; 2. The Coast-guard; 3. The Volunteers; 4. Short-service Pensioners. The Marines are as fine, as efficient, and as well-disciplined a body as any that the State has at its disposal, and are available either as artillerymen or infantry. There is at present a reserve of 6,000 Marines in the different home ports. The Commissioners recommend that that number should be increased to 11,000. The present complement of the Coast-guard is 10,000. A suggestion is offered for increasing it to 12,000, at an annual cost of 116,525*l.*

On the Naval Coast Volunteers, as at present constituted, the Commissioners do not appear to place much reliance, for the reason that they are not all properly "seamen," but rather, for the most part, fishermen, boatmen, and "longshore" men. They are, however, fair gunners, and for the defence of the coast would be of considerable value.

The Short-service Pensioners are those who have retired after 10 years' service on a pension of 6*d.* a day. If the principle were extended to the Marines, a corps of five thousand might be obtained this very year (as in 1859 the discharges from the Marine corps commenced), and that, too, at no considerable outlay. Besides 4,000 seamen proposed to be retained in the home ports, there would be a reserve of 11,000 Marines, 12,000 Coast-guard men, the Short-service Pension Seamen, and the Naval Coast Volunteers. It is therefore computed that 30,000 men, obtainable in the manner above suggested, exclusive of the Coast Volunteers, would provide, if not an ample, at least a sufficient number to bear the first shock on the outbreak of hostilities. But beyond this there is the admitted necessity of a continued supply of trained men to make good the havoc of war and to keep up the navy to an efficient standard.

The proposed plan of the Commissioners for obtaining an adequate supply of trained seamen recommends the enlistment of adults at once from the short-voyage traders. The new body, it is suggested, might be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers," and, as inducements to join, it is recommended that they should be paid at short periods—receive remuneration while being trained, and pensions on attaining the ages of 50 and 55—be admitted from time to time into the Coast-guard, and finally participate in the advantages of Greenwich Hospital. The obligations on the part of the corp would be to practice gunnery and to serve at sea in case of emergency.

With respect to the future supply, the proposition is that at each of the large ports a training-ship should be established, with accommodation for from 100 to 200 boys, half of whom should be maintained by the Government, and that these vessels should be under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, the main intention being to train boys for the Merchant service, a limited number only having the option of going into the Navy. It is presumed that these training-ships would furnish annually 1,200 able-bodied lads, and that the different seaports would yield as many more, to the maritime occupations of the country, all of whom shipowners would be willing to take; contributing at the same time a small annual sum in return for the cost of the education of the apprentice, such sum to be levied in aid of the Pension Fund. The total annual cost of these school-ships, including training in gunnery, would probably be 200,000*l.* per annum.

By the adoption of the whole of the recommendations in the Report, the country would acquire a reserve of 60,000 men in addition to the 5,000 Marines, suggested as a judicious increase to that force, and in addition also to 5,000 volunteers, who would probably be absent on leave in the Merchant service. For the alleged increased security thus obtained the country would have to provide an annual sum altogether of 598,821*l.*

The Calcutta and Suburban Building Society is likely to be established. The shares are 50*l.* each, payable by monthly instalments of 12*s.* per share. The object is to provide dwellings for the less wealthy class of English and Eurasian residents, on the plan of the English building companies. House rent for Europeans is rising in all the Indian cities, caused by the increase of residents.

The telegraph on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway has been opened for conveying general messages.

Lieut.-Colonel Fagan has been elected secretary of the Calcutta South-Eastern Railway Company. He has devoted considerable attention to the development of India, and is well acquainted with the resources of the Bengal provinces.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, February 22.

##### BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS GLENNE, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, boarding-house keeper.  
HARMAN MATTHEW MILTON, Queen's-row, Camberwell-gate, livery stable keeper.  
WILLIAM FOWLER, New-cross and Beckenham, Kent, builder.  
JAMES SYSON, Birmingham, hosier.  
JOHN BENNETT, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, ironmaster.  
GEORGE WHEELER, Curry Rivel, Somersetshire, draper.  
JOHN MANLAY, Exwick, Devonshire, miller.  
GEORGE RIDLER, Cardiff, provision dealer.  
JOHN EDWIN SIMESTER, Cardiff, grocer.  
JAMES SCHOFIELD and LOUIS HORRIE, Blue Pla near Rochdale, Lancashire, and Keighley, Yorkshire, glass manufacturers.  
THOMAS MADELEY HARTWELL, Manchester, calenderer.

Friday, Feb. 25.

THOMAS WILLIAM CUSTANCE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, licensed victualler.  
BENJAMIN, LOVELL, Northampton, currier.  
JOHN DAVID GREENWAY, Taunton, draper.  
JOSEPH HARDWICK and HENRY JONES, Gracechurch-street, merchants.  
HENRY SPENCE, Birmingham, currier.  
JOHN HILL, jun., Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer.  
WILLIAM GEORGE HORNCastle, Poplar, auctioneer.  
THOMAS ADAMS, Harborne, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.  
JOSEPH TAYLOR, Bradford, general dealer.  
GEORGE OSWALD, Fishburn, Durham, farmer.  
WILLIAM IRELAND, Plaistow, Essex, licensed victualler.  
JOHN WALKER, Stockport, licensed victualler.  
MICHAEL WATSON, Hartlepool, innkeeper.  
PHILLIP CROLLIN, Liverpool, sail maker.  
GEORGE LOCKING, Cleethorpe, Lincolnshire, hotel keeper.  
JOHN NEWTON, Old Malton, Yorkshire, horse dealer.  
JOHN ANDREWS MUNDAY, Pulborough, Sussex, sail merchant.  
JOHN GOODSON TURNER, 9, Mount-place, Walworth-road, grocer and tea dealer.  
SAGAR HOLDEN SPLATT, Strand, sail maker.

A DAUGHTER OF ROBERT BURNS.—Why, then, you will repeat, has the only surviving daughter of Burns been so long neglected, and residing in the neighbourhood? Simply because a modest feeling, shared by her husband, kept them so retired in their humble condition, that only a very few knew that she existed; and the independent spirit of the honest old couple would have spurned any common charity, even when they were past work. Our greatest difficulty now is to divest our enterprise of the obtrusive assertion of charity; though, as you will see by the enclosed list, we have realised considerably over 100*l.* in small sums, and expect to treble it, when our masonic brethren and others are made fully aware that Mrs. Thompson, of Pollockshaws, exists at all. You may rest assured we will act up to the spirit of your article.—*Correspondent of "Household Words."*

**RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF GLASGOW.**—A mandate for the election of a bishop for the diocese of Glasgow has been issued in consequence of the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Trower. It appears that the right rev. prelate has, on account of family affliction, been compelled to reside for some years past at Tunbridge Wells, and last year made a formal application for a coadjutor bishop, but the proposal was not favourably entertained. In a letter he has addressed to his clergy he says, "I have come most reluctantly to the conclusion that it is my duty to resign my great responsibility. The burden is too great to be borne under the condition of non-residence in the present state of the church. I therefore hereby resign my sacred office as Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway into the hands of the Episcopal College, praying for the peace and prosperity of the Scotch Episcopal Church."

The Eastern Bengal Railway Company have produced their second report, and we are glad to have again the opportunity of stating that this important undertaking is in progress. A contract has been signed with Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Sir Joseph Paxton, for the line from Calcutta to Koorah-tee, 108 miles in length, for 1,045,000*l.*, exclusive of rails and chairs. These works will soon begin, and in the meantime the company's engineer, Mr. Purdon, has settled with the local Government of Bengal the best situation for the Calcutta terminus, being at Scaldah. The directors report that they have in the Indian treasury 320,124*l.*, which sum, together with the payments in advance, will be sufficient to meet all demands for the current year.

The Indian shareholders of the Agra Bank have received information from the directors of their proposal to obtain for the bank the benefits of a limited liability constitution.



[illegible]

LONDON.				LONDON.				LONDON.				LONDON.			
No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.
T.	F.			T.	F.			T.	F.			T.	F.		
12	10		Amberley, &c.	64	64		Stock	100	100		Chester and Holyhead, 51 per et.	127	127	13	Great Western Canada New
100	100		Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	7086	64	64	Stock	100	100		Cork and Brandon, 51 per cent.	103	103	13	Ditto Bonds 1876
100	100		Cheshire Junction	68	68		Stock	100	100		East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	103	102	100	Ditto 1873 without op.
100	100		Bristol and Exeter	96	96		Stock	100	100		Class B, 6 per cent.	116	116	100	Ditto 51 p. et. 1877, ditto
100	100		aledonian	84	84		Stock	100	100		Class C, 7 per cent.	112	112	25000	Madras guar. 14 per cent.
100	100		Chester and Holyhead	49	49		Stock	100	100		Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent. No. 1	116	117	25000	Ditto ditto 5 do
100	100		East Anglian	152	152		Stock	100	100		No. 2	116	116	50000	Ditto 41 per cent. Extension
100	100		Eastern Counties	49	49		Stock	100	100		Now 6 per cent. T. and C.	116	116	50000	Ditto Thirde ditto
100	100		Eastern Union, class A	30	30		Stock	100	100		Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	83	83	25000	Ditto 41 ditto
100	100		class B	15	15		Stock	100	100		Great Northern, 5 per cent.	121	122	25000	Scinde
100	100		East Kent	96	96		Stock	100	100		5 per cent. Redeemable at 10 per cent. pm	113	113	25000	Ditto
100	100		East Lancashire	716	71		Stock	100	100		41 per cent. do	107	108	30000	Ditto Panjaub
100	100		Edinburgh and Glasgow	274	274		Stock	100	100		Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 4 per cent.	101	101	50000	Trinidad (limited) Serip
100	100		Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	103	103		Stock	100	100		Great Western, red. 5 per cent.	95	95	42500	
100	100		(Great Northern	138	138		Stock	100	100		con. red. 41 per cent.	88	88	82000	
100	100		A stock	163	163		Stock	100	100		irred. 4 per cent.	142	142	100000	
100	100		B stock	103	103		Stock	100	100		Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per cent.	108	108	113302	
100	100		Great Southern and Western (L)	103	103		Stock	100	100		London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent.	108	108	25500	
100	100		Great Western	50	50		Stock	100	100		Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	70	70	25500	
100	100		Lancashire and Carlisle	87	87		Stock	100	100		31 per cent	40	40	300000	
100	100		Thirds	124	124		Stock	100	100		Midland Consolidated, 6 p. et. Stk.	142	142	83334	
100	100		New Thirds	28	28		Stock	100	100		Bristol and Birm., 6 per et.	142	142	83334	
100	100		Lancashire and Yorkshire	95	95		Stock	100	100		41 per cent. pref.	104	104	31000	
100	100		F	86	86		Stock	100	100		Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	114	114	25000	
100	100		of shares	64	64		Stock	100	100		Norfolk, 4 per cent.	90	90	98	
100	100		London and Blackwall	64	64		Stock	100	100		North-Eastern - Berwick, 4 per cent. pref.	90	90	98	
100	100		London, Brighton, and South-C	100	100		Stock	100	100		York, H. and S. purchase	90	90	98	
100	100		London and North Western	95	95		Stock	100	100		North Staffordshire	234	234	20000	
100	100		Eighths	50	50		Stock	100	100		Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	122	124	50000	
100	100		London and South-Western	92	92		Stock	100	100		ham and 8 per cent. T. and C.	122	124	50000	
100	100		Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	374	37		Stock	100	100		Scottish North-Eastern	100	100	60000	
100	100		Metropolitan	92	92		Stock	100	100		guaranteed 6 per cent	3261	261	30000	
100	100		London and Blackwall	101	101		Stock	100	100		7 per cent. 6 Prof. Stock	11730	1730	20000	
100	100		Birmingham and Dorby	78	78		Stock	100	100		31 per cent. Prof. Stock	8915	100	320	
100	100		Midland Great Western (L)	143303	17	85	Stock	100	100		South Devon, Annuities 10s.	11	11	20000	
100	100		Newport, Abr., and Hereford	60872	25	10	Stock	100	100		South Eastern, 41 per cent. pref.	195	105	30000	
100	100		Norfolk	64	64		Stock	100	100		South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	174	174	34361	
100	100		Northern Counties Union	31	31		Stock	100	100		BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	70000	St.	10000	
100	100		North British	92	92		Stock	100	100		Bombay, Baroda, and Central	40000	1	all	
100	100		North British	92	92		Stock	100	100		India, guaranteed	70000	5	all	
100	100		G. N. E. Purchase	10	10		Stock	100	100		Ditto ditto	20000	10	104	
100	100		Leeds	484	484		Stock	100	100		Ditto Additional Capital.	50000	29	5	
100	100		York	78	78		Stock	100	100		Buffalo, Lake Huron	8	8	30000	
100	100		North London	103	103		Stock	100	100		Buffalo, Brant, and	30000	10	all	
100	100		North Staffordshire	43	43		Stock	100	100		Goderich, 6 p. et. Endorsed by	12000	10	all	
100	100		Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	31	31		Stock	100	100		bonds 1 Aug 1872	90	90	30000	
100	100		Scottish Central	30	30		Stock	100	100		Ditto 1 July 1873	85	85	188676	
100	100		Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Sd.	274	274		Stock	100	100		Ditto 1 June 1874	84	84	25000	
100	100		Scottish Midland Stock	85	85		Stock	100	100		Calcutta and S. East. (Limited)	100	100	50000	
100	100		Shropshire Union	47	47		Stock	100	100		Central Oude per cent.	30000	1	all	
100	100		South Devon	38	38		Stock	100	100		Ceylon Guaranteed 6 per cent.	30000	50	all	
100	100		South Eastern	734	734		Stock	100	100		Demerara	30000	50	all	
100	100		South Wales	10	10		Stock	100	100		Eastern Bengal	41	41	20000	
100	100		South Yorkshire and River Dun.	14	14		Stock	100	100		East Indian	1024	1024	10000	
100	100		Vale of Neath	70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto Ditto C Shares.	10000	15	all	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto Ditto E Shares, Extra	40	40	15000	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto Leicestershire Guar. 5 p. e.	100	100	20000	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Grand Trunk Canada	30	30	14000	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. 11	71	704	75000	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto 6 per cent. Preference loan	75000	1	all	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto 6 p. e. 2nd iss. 3 p. e. dis	50000	20	5	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto New ditto	10000	1000	284	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Ditto Ditto	400000	St.	100	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Great Indian Peninsula guar	20000	20	16	
100	100			70	70		Stock	100	100		Great Western Canada shares	16	16	20000	
LINES LEASED															
AT FIXED RENTALS															
100	100		Buckinghamshire	100	100		Stock	100	100		Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	100	100	100	Russian Bonds, 1822, 5p. et. in & st
100	100		Lydiate Junction	105	105		Stock	100	100		Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	100	100	100	Ditto 41 per cent.
100	100		E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent.	144	144		Stock	100	100		Ditto 41 per cent. 1858.	100	100	100	Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.
100	100		Hull and Selby	113	113		Stock	100	100		Ditto 5 per cent. 1829 and 1839	100	100	100	Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent.
100	100		London and Greenwich	674	674		Stock	100	100		Ditto 5 per cent. 1843	100	100	100	Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred
100	100		Preference	120	120		Stock	100	100		Ditto 44 per cent. 1858	100	100	100	Ditto Passire Bonds
100	100		London, Tilbury, and Southend	92	904		Stock	100	100		Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.	100	100	100	Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.
100	100		Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	28	21		Stock	100	100		Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.	100	100	100	Turkish Serip, 6 per cent.
100	100		Midland Bradford	100	100		Stock	100	100		Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.	100	100	100	Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed
100	100		Midland and Eastern, 5 per cent.	60	60		Stock	100	100		Ditto 3 per cent.	100	100	100	Venezuela 5 per cent.
100	100		Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	144	144		Stock	100	100		Danish Bonds, 3 per cent. 1825	100	100	100	Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.
100	100		South Staffordshire	111	111		Stock	100	100		Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds.	100	100	100	(Div. on above payable in London.)
100	100		Wilts and Somerset	92	92		Stock	100	100		Dutch 24 p. e. Exchange 12 Guilders	100	100	100	Belgian Bonds 44 per cent.
100	100			92	92		Stock	100	100		Grenada Bonds, New Active, 24 p. e.	100	100	100	Dutch 24 p. e. Exchange 12 Guilders
100	100			92	92		Stock	100	100		Ditto Deferred.	100	100	100	Ditto 4 per cent. Certificatos
100	100			92	92		Stock	100	100		Guatemala 3 per cent.	100	100	100	Peruvian Dollar Bonds
100	100			92	92		Stock	100	100		Mexican 3 per cent.	100	100	100	PARIS.
100	100			92	92		Stock	100	100		Peruvian Bonds, 41	100	100	100	French Rentes, 44 per cent.
100	100			92	92		Stock	100	100		Ditto 44 per cent. (Urbarren)	100	100	100	Ditto 3 per cent.
100	100			92	92		Stock	100	100		Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent. 1833	100	100	100	
ENGLISH STOCKS.															
FRI.															
Bank Stock, div. 3 1/2 p. c. 4-year															
3 per cent. Reduced Anns.															
Ditto for Opening															
3 per cent. Consols Anns.															
Ditto for Opening															
New 3 per cent. Anns.															
Ditto for Opening															
New 3 1/2 per cent. Anns.															
New 2 1/2 per cent. Anns.															
1 per cent.															
Long Anns. Jan. 3, 1859															
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859															
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860															
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860															
Ditto April 3, 1865															
India Stock, 101 per cent.															
Do. Loan Debentures.															
ENGLISH STOCKS.															
FRI.															
India Loan Serip															
Do. Bonds, 4 per cent. 1860															
Ditto under 5000															
Bank Stock for account Aug. 5															
3 p. et. Cons. for account do															
Ditto for Opening do															
India Stock, for account do															
Eschequer Bills, 2d. and 1/4d. p. day															
Ditto 10000															
Ditto 5000															
Ditto Small															
Ditto Advertised 14															
Ditto Bonds, A 1858 34 p. et.															
Ditto under 10000															
Ditto B 1859															
Ditto under 10000															
FOREIGN STOCKS.															
FRI.															
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5p. et. in & st															
Ditto 41 per cent.															
Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.															
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent.															
Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred															
Ditto Passire Bonds															
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.															
Turkish Serip, 6 per cent.															
Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed															
Venezuela 5 per cent.															
Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.															
(Div. on above payable in London.)															
Belgian Bonds 44 per cent.															
Dutch 24 p. e. Exchange 12 Guilders															
Ditto 4 per cent. Certificatos															
Peruvian Dollar Bonds															
PARIS.															
French Rentes, 44 per cent.															
Ditto 3 per cent.															

### JOINT-STOCK BANKS

No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
			£	£ s. d.					£	£ s. d.	
22500	20½ per cent.	Australasia .....	40	40 0 0		20000	6½ per cent.	National Bank .....	50	25 0 0	..
10000	7½ per cent.	Bank of Egypt .....	25	25 0 0	20½	25000	20½ per cent.	New South Wales .....	20	20 0 0	..
6000	5½ per cent.	Bank of London .....	100	50 0 0	..	50400	12½ per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	25	25 0 0	30½
20000	6½ per cent.	British North American .....	50	50 0 0	..	25000	..	Ottoman Bank .....	20	20 0 0	22
32250	5½ per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China ..	20	10 0 0	62½	20000	14½ per cent.	Provincial of Ireland .....	100	25 0 0	..
4500	5½ per cent.	City Bank .....	100	50 0 0	85	4000	14½ per cent.	Ditto New .....	10	10 0 0	..
20000	6½ per cent.	Colonial .....	100	25 0 0	..	12000	5½ per cent.	Ionian Bank .....	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6½ per cent.	Commercial of London .....	100	20 0 0	..	12000	12½ per cent.	South Australia .....	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6½ per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered .....	20	20 0 0	164	..	..	Ditto New .....	25	25 0 0	..
35000	6½ per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia ..	20	20 0 0	22	32000	10½ per cent.	Union of Australia .....	25	25 0 0	64
20000	12½ per cent.	London and County .....	20	20 0 0	19½	8000	20½ per cent.	Ditto New .....	25	25 0 0	..
22500	16½ per cent.	London Joint Stock .....	50	10 0 0	314	100000	..	Union of Hamburg .....	15	3 0 0	..
30000	14½ per cent.	London and Westminster .....	100	20 0 0	48	60000	15½ per cent.	Union of London .....	50	10 0 0	24½
10000	16½ per cent.	National Provincial of England .....	100	33 0 0	..	3000	3½ per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank .....	100	50 0 0	..
25000	16½ per cent.	Ditto New .....	20	10 0 0	..	4000	3½ per cent.	Western of London .....	100	50 0 0	304

\* **Ex Dividend, or ex. New.**

**MADAME LAFARGE.**—A Paris letter says that this celebrated and unhappy woman had written for Rachel a drama, entitled "*Une Femme Perdue*," in which she nearly describes her own situation. This work, read and received with applause little short of acclamation in a literary drawing-room, is to be played, they say, on one of the stages of the Boulevards; we do not hear which. The scandal doubtless will attract the crowd.

**MR. GLADSTONE.**—The right honourable gentleman is announced by telegraphic despatch to be in Venice, and expected to arrive in Turin by the 3rd, and in Paris by the 9th of next month.

**MR. PRITCHARD,** the high-bailiff of Southwark, expired on Monday. The vacant post is worth about 800*l.* a year.

**NEW BARONETS.**—The *Globe* announces that two new baronetcies are about to be conferred—one on Mr. Cunard, the great shipowner, to whose energy and enterprise we owe the establishment of the line of steam packets well known by his name; and the other on Sir Charles Nicholson, whose well-deserved reputation in the Australian colonies fully justifies the new honour.

### THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that no further applications for shares in this Company will be received after Saturday (THIS DAY), the 26th day of February inst.

By order of the Board,  
72, Old Broad-street, London. **GEORGE GRANT, Sec.**  
Prospectuses, mining reports by Dr. Watson and Mr. Flew, and forms of application for shares, may be had of Messrs. P. W. Thomas, Sons, and Co., Threepenny-lane, brokers to the Company; at the City Bank; at the various branches of the National Provincial Bank of England; at the National Bank of Scotland and branches; or at the Offices of the Company, 72, Old Broad-street, London, where plans of the properties may be seen, and every information as to the Company obtained.

### DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

3, Titchborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, **OPEN DAILY** for Gentlemen only. **LECTURES** at 3, 4, and 8 o'clock, on Important and Interesting Topics in connection with **ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY** (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

### LECTURES TO LADIES.

**DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL** will deliver a Course of **THREE LECTURES** on the **VALUE OF HYGIENIC and MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE TO WOMEN**, at the Marylebone Institute, 17, Edward-street, on Wednesday, March 2, Saturday, March 5, and Wednesday, March 9, at 3 P.M. Tickets to the course, Half-a-Guinea. To be had, with Prospectuses of Lectures, at Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Institute. Single Tickets, 5*s.*

### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—P. S.

**KING'S** Priced Catalogue of Important Reports, Evidence, and Papers, printed by order of the Houses of Lords and Commons, including those of Session 1858, Price 3*d.*, by post 4*d.*  
P. S. KING, Parliamentary Depot, 34, Parliament-st., S.W.

### THE CHEAPEST WINES IN ENGLAND.—

Before purchasing South African Ports and Sherries, purchasers should inspect the extensive stock, or write for samples of those imported by **H. R. WILLIAMS**.  
Finest qualities, 2*s.* per dozen.

"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape Port and Sherry; foremost amongst these stands the firm of **H. R. WILLIAMS**. His wines may be pronounced remarkably full bodied, and entirely free from acidity."—*Court Journal*, July 31.

"These wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that have come under our notice."—*Medical Circular*, August 18, 1858.

**H. R. WILLIAMS**, 112, Bishopsgate-street-within, London; two doors from the Flower Pot.  
Imperial Brandy, 15*s.* to 18*s.* per gallon.

### FRENCH SPIRAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Knee-caps, Socks, Belts, &c., as manufactured by **SPARKS and SON**, are allowed by the leading members of the surgical profession to be the only articles ever invented for giving equal and perfect support in all cases to which they are applied, and are especially recommended to all persons suffering from varicose or enlarged veins, for rheumatic and dropsical affections; and also for relieving weakness of the limbs, &c.—Printed directions for measurements with full particulars and prices, sent post free.—Address, **SPARKS and SON**, Truss and Patent Surgical Bandage Makers, 28, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

### GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.

Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by **F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES**, 10*s.* and 15*s.*; **COMBS**, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED by **F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush**. Price, 4*s.* and 5*s.*  
Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had, gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

### OIL OF HORSE CHESTNUTS.

This recently discovered remedy for **GOUT, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Toothache**, &c., applied externally, allays the pain and quickly cures the worst cases. Fresh proofs daily of its wonderful efficacy.

In bottles, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*, by post on receipt of stamps. Prepared only by **REW and CO.** operative chemists, 282, Regent-street. City agents, **BUTLER and HARDING**, 4, Cheapside.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Ointment passes through the pores of the skin, as water saturates the soil, or as salt penetrates the pores of the earth, so the blood, which they correct and purify. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular, and vigorous. The cure thus effected is not partial and temporary; the disease is entirely and for ever driven from the system, and the patient need not be apprehensive of its return. As these medicines have no violent action, they do not necessitate any interruption of ordinary avocations. They are composed of rare balsams, and may safely be given to young children and delicate females.

### ABERNETHY'S PILL FOR THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

**INVALIDS** who suffer from **Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks**, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood, and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest sized box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price, 1*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* a box. Agents—**Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street**, and **Hannay, 63, Oxford-street**. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

### NERVOUSNESS, EPILEPSY, MIND, AND HEAD COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c., their Causes and Cure.—AN ESSAY:

the result of a long and extended practice in the treatment of nervous maladies, head affections, indigestion, relaxation, debility, &c., and intended as a source of easy reference for the non-professional reader. By **A PHYSICIAN**. Few diseases are more prevalent, less understood, and consequently more erroneously treated, than the above, to which thousands of invalids, whose prolonged sufferings have been an enigma to their friends, trace their position; while in most cases the immediate cause of these complaints remains unknown to them, and any treatment, in the absence of this knowledge, becomes uncertain, often fruitless. Where ordinary resources prove abortive, the use of the microscope is not infrequently attended with the happiest results, the long-concealed cause of much misery being thereby brought to light, and a correct and generally successful mode of treatment at once indicated. The object of this work is to clear up some matters of vital importance that have hitherto remained obscure, and to point out to the nervous and hypochondriacal invalid the means by which he may arrive at a state of health to which, in all probability, he has long been a stranger. The above will be sent post free on receipt of twelve postage stamps, by **MR. RUDGE, 4, Hand-court, Holborn, London**.

### SELF-CURE.—AMERICAN TREATMENT TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

**CHARLES WATSON**, Member of the Reformed Medical College, U.S.; of the Society of Medicine, Rouen; the National Academy of Sciences, Paris; and Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "**THE GUIDE TO SELF CURE**."

"Those about entering the Marriage State should peruse Dr. Watson's invaluable little work, as the advice he gives on health and disease reflects credit upon him as a sound medical philosopher."—*Critic*.

"The true Guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—*University Magazine*.  
For Qualifications vide "Diplomas" and the "London Medical Directory."

### AN ACT OF DEEP GRATITUDE.

3000 Copies of this Medical Book to be given away!!!—A Clergyman of the Church of England, having been cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, indigestion, and other fearful symptoms, is earnestly desirous of imparting to his suffering fellow men the means whereby his restoration was so marvellously effected. He will therefore send a book containing all the necessary information on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage, addressed to the **Rev. H. R. TRAVENS, M.A., 1, North Cumberland-place, Bayswater, Middlesex**.

### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In **INCIDENT CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and WINTER COUGH** they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the **FRAGRANT SWEETENED and PROPELLENT SINGLES** will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of **MELODIOUS ENUNCIATION**.  
Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1*s.* 1*d.*, and Tins, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, by **THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 73, St. Paul's Churchyard, London**. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

### KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD-LIVER OIL.

Perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, has been analysed, reported on, and recommended by **Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON**, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late **Dr. FERREIRA**, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Half-pints, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Quarts, 4*s.* 6*d.*; and Five-pint Bottles, 10*s.* 6*d.*, Imperial Measure.—**79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London**.

### HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

This old-established **HERBAL PREPARATION** has a marvellous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale, sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* and 1*s.* a bottle. Wholesale Agents—**Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street**; **Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street**. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

### GARDEN WATERING ENGINES, SYRINGES, &c.

Upon the most improved principle, manufactured by **RICH. READ, 35, REGENT-CIRCUS, PICCADILLY, LONDON**.  
\* \* \* Descriptions sent post free.

### ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

And **PRIVATE BATH ESTABLISHMENT**, 105, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.—Simple and Medicated **VAPOURS, GALVANIC, and ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS**, on improved principles. For the extraction of Lead, Mercury, and other Minerals from the body, and for the cure of Nervous, Diabetic, Paralytic, Cutaneous, Syphilitic, Spinal, Rheumatic Gout, and other diseases.  
Medical Superintendent—**JOHN SKELTON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.**  
For terms, &c., see circular, sent free upon receipt of address.

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**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the **Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever**, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, **JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London**.  
Price of a single truss, 10*s.*, 21*s.*, 26*s.* 6*d.*, and 31*s.* 6*d.*—Postage 1*s.*  
Double Truss, 31*s.* 6*d.*, 42*s.*, and 52*s.* 6*d.*—Postage 1*s.* 6*d.*  
Unbittal Truss, 42*s.* and 52*s.* 6*d.*—Postage 1*s.* 6*d.*  
Post-office orders to be made payable to **JOHN WHITE**, Post-office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**, for **VARICOSE VEINS**, and all cases of **WEAKNESS and SWELLING** of the **LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.** They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.  
Price from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* each.—Postage 6*d.*  
**JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London**.

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### LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Administered with the greatest success in cases of Consumption, General Debility, Rheumatism, Infantile Wasting, and all the Disorders of Children arising from Defective Nutrition, from the rapidity of its curative effects, is not only immeasurably the most efficacious and the most economical, but its ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR and AFTER-TASTE is attested by innumerable opinions of Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation, from which the following extracts are selected:—

"Dr. de Jongh's Oil does not cause nausea and indigestion."—**A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.**, Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"I have tasted your Oil, and find it not at all nauseous—a very great recommendation."—**SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.**

"Dr. de Jongh's Oil is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil."—**C. RADCLIFFE HALL, Esq., M.D.**, Consumption Hospital, Torquay.

"Children will take it without objection, and when it is given them often cry for more."—**THOMAS HUNT, Esq., F.R.C.S.**, Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.

Sold ONLY in **IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pints 4*s.* 9*d.*; Quarts, 9*s.*, capsuled, and labelled with **DR. DE JONGH'S** signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE, IN THE COUNTRY, by respectable Chemists.**

IN LONDON BY HIS SOLE AGENTS,  
**ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, W.C.**



**MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.**

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 1 0

Complete Service ..... £10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6  
Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8/18s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—10/10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9/10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Cutlery	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto.	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 8 0

Complete Service ..... £24 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**CAUTION TO HOUSEHOLDERS,**

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